The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM} VOL. XXIX. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1850. No 4213 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS *For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion*

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

THOSE pleasant, speedy, and convenient packets the Emu and Comet, continue to leave Kellick's Wharf daily, at 9 and 12 A.M.; 4 P.M.

Parramatta, 8 and half-past 11 A.M., 4 P.M.

Sundays, from Sydney, 9 A.M., Parramatta, 4 P.M.

Fares—Cabin, 2s.; Steerage, 1s.

Freight at very reduced rates.

Wool per bale not exceeding 300 lbs., and in quantities of 20 bales and upwards, landed on Kellick's Wharf, 1s. per bale.

Refreshments of the best description and at moderate charges.

Kellick's Wharf, November 16. 8924

WEEKLY CONVEYANCE BY STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE Steam-Packet TAMAR, William Parsons, Commander, will be despatched on her first trip for the season to the above port on TUESDAY, *the 19th instant*, at 8 P.M., and will, in conjunction with the Eagle, continue *to afford a weekly communication by steam.*

JAMES PATERSON,
Secretary.

H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

N.B.—FARES AND FREIGHT AT THE REDUCED RATES. 8976

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE Packet Schooner HANNAH, H. William Ellis, master, will sail the first fair wind.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Union Wharf, Sussex-street.

Has superior accommodations for passengers, fitted with separate state rooms, with beds and bedding complete. 8759

PACKET FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER, (BEING THE SIXTH OF THE REGULAR LINE).

THE well-known fast sailing schooner FREDERICK GRIFFITHS, 80 tons, Higgins, master, (hourly expected) will be despatched within forty-eight hours of her arrival. Goods in the mean time will be stored free of expense. For particulars of freight and passage apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf, bottom of Market-street,
November 15.

N.B.—All freight and passages by this line of vessels are payable in Sydney. 8942

FOR THE M'LEAY RIVER.

THE well known fast sailing schooner ROSE OF EDEN, G. Barnett, master, will leave the Union Wharf on Monday, 18th November. For freight or passage apply on board. 8887

A REGULAR TRADER FOR MORETON BAY.

THE favourite clipper schooner BEAVER, R. Cooper, master, will positively sail this afternoon, wind and weather permitting.

For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to

THOMAS CROFT,
Commercial Wharf.

Wanted, a Mate for the Beaver, and a Steward, to act as Cook and Steward. 8884

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine Schooner CUMBERLAND, 80 tons barthen, H. Wyborn, master, sails positively This Evening, (wind and weather permitting.) Has room for a few tons freight, for which or passage, apply on board; or, to

HENRY CLARKE,
Union Wharf.

November 16. 8959

A REGULAR TRADER FOR WIDE BAY.

THE well known Schooner EFFORT, A. Thompson, master, having part cargo and passengers engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to

THOMAS CROFT,
Commercial Wharf.

8893

ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG.

THE brig WILLIAM HILL, James Shey, Commander, will clear at the Customs on Monday, and sail on Tuesday, the 19th instant.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
489, George-street.

8940

FOR MELBOURNE,
TO SAIL FIRST FAIR WIND.

THE packet Brig, CHRISTINA, Captain Korff, will sail for the above named port the first fair wind. For passage only, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street.

N.B.—The Christina is at anchor at the mouth of the Cove. 8954

FIRST PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.

THE well known packet PHŒBE, 120 tons burthen, Nickson, commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, (beds, bedding, wine, beer, and spirits found,) apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Shippers are requested to complete their shipments at once. 8480

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE new brigantine HIRONDELLE, W. H. Saunders, (late of the Christina) commander, has arrived, and having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged will sail with despatch.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to

E. M. SAYERS.
Port Phillip Packet Office,
489, George-street.

8747

FOR HOBART TOWN.
To sail on Thursday, the 21st instant.

THE well-known favourite packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, commander.

Consignees by this vessel will confer a favour by passing entries and removing their goods as early as possible, as it is imperative that she sails again on the above day. She has room for about twenty-five tons of freight, for which early application is necessary.

Intending passengers are requested to inspect the accommodations of this fine vessel. Beds, bed linen, wines, &c., are found on board without charge.

Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

8923

FOR HOBART TOWN DIRECT.
To sail positively on Wednesday, 20th instant.

THE fine first-class brig SWAN, 149 tons, Captain Ayers, will sail as above, full or not full. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations apply to the captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
8350 Harrington-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE fine new fast sailing brig SPRAY, 148 tons register, R. Scott, Master, will commence loading immediately after discharge of her inward cargo. For freight or passage apply on board; or, to

HENRY MOORE.

Millers' Point, November 2. 8012

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE favourite packet-brig WILD IRISH GIRL, 160 tons, Walter R. Todd, commander.

This vessel has been detained from unforeseen causes, beyond the term originally intended for her sailing. Her cargo is ready to go on board, and she will sail POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY MORNING next. She has room for about fifteen tons of freight and three cabin passengers. Early application is necessary on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

☞ Six steerage passengers can be taken.

November 16. 8928

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 ship COUNTESS OF YARBOROUGH, 437 tons, John Bennett, master. This ship will call in from Newcastle during this week to fill up; will have room for about 100 tons freight, if offering at once; also accommodation for passengers. For further particulars apply to

THORNTON AND CHURCH,
8921 Custom House.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.

THE favourite packet EMMA, 135 tons register, Henry T. Fox, Commander, now lying at Willis' (Bon-Accord) Wharf, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
8668 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE PACKET BRIG MAUKIN, 146 tons, Captain Bowden, is now receiving cargo at Botts' Wharf, and having her complement of freight nearly all engaged and ready for shipment, will sail on Tuesday, 19th instant.

For freight or passage apply on board, to the Captain; or to

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Lower Fort-street.

November 13. 8762

FOR AUCKLAND.
(TO SUCCEED THE MAUKIN.)

THE clipper packet brig MOA, 286 tons, Captain Norris. This vessel will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and will meet with her usual despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Norris, on board; or to

WILLIAM WRIGHT.
Lower Fort-street.

November 14. 8853

FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND PORT COOPER.

THE A1 SHIP ORIENTAL, Taylor, Commander, 607 tons, is now ready to take in stock and cargo for the above ports, and will meet with despatch.

This ship has excellent ventilation, an unusually favourable opportunity for shippers and passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

M. E. MURNIN,
Queen-street.

November 4. 8118

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing barque COLONIST, 350 tons, John Marshall, commander. This vessel is expected in Sydney on or before Saturday, the 16th instant, and will sail on the 25th. She can take five cabin and twenty steerage passengers, and about twenty tons of light freight. Early application is necessary, to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
8915 Queen-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
A CHARTERED SHIP.

THE FINE SHIP CADET, 465 tons, James M'Farlane, Master, will sail for the above port direct, about the end of November.

She will have room for about 100 tons of light freight, which will be taken at a moderate rate, and will also be fitted in a most comfortable manner for about thirty steerage passengers.

Has a fine poop, and cabin accommodation.

For freight or passage, apply immediately to the Captain on board; or to

THORNTON AND CHURCH,
7837 Custom House.

FIRST SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE fine fast-sailing River built ship LOUISA BAILLIE, A1, 413 tons, Robert Roxby, commander, has room for about 25 tons light freight, and first-rate accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

J. B. METCALFE.

November 13. 8734

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE A1 teak-built ship EMERALD ISLE, 550 tons, Wells Holt, commander, will have quick despatch for San Francisco. For Freight, having room for a few tons of light measurement goods, or passage, both cabin and intermediate, apply to the Captain on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; to

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.;
OR,
EDWARD N. BURGESS,
7929 No. 20, Macquarie-place.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE well-known regular trader ROYAL SAXON, 713 tons new measurement, William Charlesworth, commander, will sail about the middle of December. For particulars apply at the Wharf.

R. TOWNS.

November 11. 8564

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT,

TO sail in a few days, the A1 fast-sailing ship MARIA SOMES, 785 tons register, H. J. Naylor, Commander. For freight or passage apply to

MONTEFIORE GRAHAM, AND CO.;
or, to
Captain NAYLOR,

8823 At F. Mitchell and Co.'s, Queen's Wharf.

FOR MAURITIUS,

THE fine first-class Brig NORTH ESK, W. H. M'Cleery, commander, is now taking in cargo, and will sail positively on the 18th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or, to

7772 BROWN AND CO.

FIRST WOOL SHIP THIS SEASON, FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY, TO SAIL ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER.

THE fine fast-sailing A 1 frigate built ship BLENHEIM, 808 tons, A. S. Molison, commander, having all her dead weight on board, will be despatched punctually as above.

For freight or passage, apply to the Commander on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to

J. B. METCALFE; or,
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

Spring-street, October 22. 7313

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE first-class Barque SALSETTE, 422 tons register, Colin Munro, Commander has two poop cabins disengaged and room for a few steerage passengers, and will sail about the 20th instant. Apply immediately to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.

November 13. 8670

FIRST WOOL SHIP FOR LONDON.

THE first-class Ship MARY WHITE, J. H. Walker, Commander, 580 tons register, has only room for about 200 bales of wool, and will meet with immediate despatch. A limited number of passengers will be taken at the lowest possible rates.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.;
or,
L. AND S. SPYER.

November 8. 8388

FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.

THE fine first-class ship SERINGAPATAM, Francis Lovell, commander, having all her dead weight on board, will meet with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to

J. B. METCALFE; or
DONALDSON AND CO.,
6804 398, Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing first-class Ship COMMODORE, 489 tons register, J. Broadfoot, Commander, will have quick despatch. Has very superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to

CAMPBELL AND CO.,
or to
7087 ROBERT HOW.

FOR LONDON.

THE FINE BRIG SALACIA, A1, 296 tons, J. Armstrong, Commander. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and Co.; or

J. B. METCALFE.

November 14. 8733

FOR LONDON.

THE splendid new barque WILLIAM AND MARY, A1, 536 tons, Robert Peter, commander.

This vessel is now on her first voyage, and having all her dead weight on board, will have quick despatch.

Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

Sydney, November 2. 8731

FOR LONDON.
UNDER POSITIVE ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL DECEMBER 26

THE A1 clipper barque PHŒNICIAN, 500 tons, Hugh Sproat, commander.

For freight of wool only, and for cabin and steerage passage, apply on board; to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.;
Or, to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
8895

FOR LONDON.
UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL THE FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY.

THE well-known and splendid teak-built ship GENERAL HEWITT, 1000 tons burthen, John Gatenby, Commander.

Has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, and presents a good opportunity for families proceeding to England.

For freight of wool only, and for passage, apply on board; to

BROWN AND CO.;
OR, TO
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
8897

FOR LONDON.
TO SAIL FEBRUARY 1, 1851,

THE new frigate BLACKWALL, pierced for 32 guns, 1000 tons, A1, 13 years, J. N. Thorne (late of the Walmer Castle), Commander.

This splendid ship, built expressly for the trade by her owners, Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, has first-rate accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the undersigned, where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

WILLIAM HINDSON;
OR,
33 LYALL, SCOTT AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine A1 ship HOOGHLY, 467 tons, A. Sproul, commander, is now ready for sea. Apply on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; or to

THACKER AND CO.,
8910 George-street.

WANTED, a small Vessel to proceed to the M'Leay River. Apply to

J. C. KORFF.

November 16. 8953

BALMAIN ANNIVERSARY REGATTA. ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Saturday, 30th November.

COMMITTEE—
Messrs. R. W. Layton
P. Goold
F. H. Wilson
R. Mackay
R. G. Mackean
Frederick Ford.

UMPIRE—Mr. John Bramwell
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Nalder
TREASURER—Mr. Alexander Gray.

FIRST MATCH.
For all Gigs pulling four oars.

SECOND MATCH.
For Sailing Boats not exceeding *thirteen* feet on the keel.

THIRD MATCH.
For Skiffs pulling two oars, to be rowed by Amateurs only.

FOURTH MATCH.
For Sailing Boats not exceeding *sixteen* feet on the keel.

FIFTH MATCH.
For all Yachts.

SIXTH MATCH.
For Licensed Watermen, pulling a pair of sculls in skiffs that have been *bona fide* licensed for watermen at least three months previous to the race.

SEVENTH MATCH.
For Licensed Wood Boats

EIGHTH MATCH.
For *bona fide* Whaleboats.

NINTH MATCH.
For Ballast Boats

TENTH MATCH.
For Yatchs not exceeding *five* tons

ELEVENTH MATCH.
For Skiffs pulling a pair sculls, by Amateurs only

TWELFTH MATCH.
For a Gig and Dingy.

The Courses, Entrance Fees, Regulations, &c., the same as published in *Bell's Life*, of Saturday last, with the exception of the race for all yachts, the entrance fee to which being £2 2s.

Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

By order of the Committee,
THOMAS NALDER,
8955 Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN EQUESTRIAN CIRCUS,
AT MALCOLM'S ADELPHI HOTEL, YORK-STREET.

MR. LA ROSIERE feels grateful for the distinguished patronage and crowded houses which have lately greeted his exertions to please a discerning public, and begs respectfully to intimate, that on SATURDAY Evening November 16, the Performances will commence with an Act of Horsemanship entitled The DRUNKEN HUSSAR, by Mr. Williams.

Act 2.—POSTURING ON HORSEBACK, Mr. Clark.

Act 3.—DARING ACT OF HORSEMANSHIP, leaping through hoops at full speed, by the Native Youth, Master Glover.

Act 4.—SOMERSETS and feats of strength on the Slack Rope, by Mr. Clark.

Act 5.—GRACEFUL ACT OF HORSEMANSHIP, by Mr. La Rosiere.

Act 6.—GAMBLER'S LIFE, by Messrs. Clark, Williams, and Glover.

Act 7.—BUY-A-BROOM WALTZ ON STILTS, Mr. La Rosiere.

Act 8.—The celebrated mares MAY FAIRY and BLACK BESS will go through a number of extraordinary and surprising tricks, such as Jumping through Hoops, Leaping over Five-barred Gates, &c. They will be assisted by Mr. Gard, the Clown, who has a great Re-Gard for them. The Young Clown, Master Glover.

Act 9.—The whole to conclude with the new Pantomime entitled TUMILIERE: or, THE INVISIBLE COOPER. Mr. Gard, Father of the Coopers; Mr. Williams, Favourite Son; La Rosiere, Idiot Son; Mr. Clark, Captain Wiseman; Mr. Feuillade, Servant.

Riding Master, Mr. Feuillade; Old Clown, Mr. Gard; Young Clown, Master Glover.

Boxes, 3s 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Half Price to Boxes at nine o'clock. Children under twelve, half-price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at half-past seven o'clock Carriages will be in attendance at half-past 10 o'clock. 8961

THE AUSTRALIAN SUPREME GRAND LODGE
OF THE
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

THE Loyal West Cumberland Lodge No. 9, of the above Order, will meet at their Lodge Rooms, the Rose Inn, at Penrith, on Thursday evening next, the 21st instant, at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of presenting testimonials to two officers of their lodge, and for other important business upon which occasion the attendance of the brethren of the order is particularly solicited.

To enable the brethren from Sydney to attend, and save them time, a conveyance will be provided in Parramatta on the steamer's arrival there on Thursday morning, to proceed to Penrith, and the brethren can be in Sydney at 8 o'clock the following morning.

To prevent disappointment, those brethren who intend visiting by said conveyance will please notify the same to brother G. S. Elliott, on or before Tuesday morning next, the 19th instant.

By order of the N. G.,
THOMAS B. PERRY,
Secretary.

Penrith, November 11. 8894

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. FLETCHER, DENTIST, 22, Hunter-street, a few doors from George-street, Sydney, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to stop decayed Teeth with the greatest success, and undertakes to supply Artificial Teeth on the most complete principle of self-adhesion, having no Clasps or Springs of any kind, and being perfectly natural in their appearance.

CHARGES:—

	£	s.	d.
A single artificial tooth, from....	0	10	0
A complete set, from	8	0	0
Stopping	0	5	0
Scaling and cleaning	0	10	0
Extracting	0	2	6

Mr. F. can refer to persons of the highest respectability, and also wishes it to be understood, that no charge will be made unless satisfaction be given.

Hours of Attendance, from ten till five.
8941

BISCUIT POWDER.

G. HAMILTON solicits the attention of the public to the above preparation, so highly recommended by the medical profession as a valuable and nutritious article of diet for invalids and children.

This preparation, so useful to the invalid and the nursery, is made from biscuit of the finest quality, baked and kiln dried; which latter process completely destroys all chance of further fermentation, and thereby renders the Powder incapable of the slightest acidity, or having any tendency to form a pasty substance in the stomach—is of easy digestion to the most enfeebled, and strongly conducive to the restoration of strength after a long prostration from disease.

Sold wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by G. Hamilton, bread and biscuit baker, 27, Hunter-street, Sydney. 8932

NEW MUSIC, EX EMERALD ISLE.

MR. A. EMANUEL, Professor of Music, with much pleasure hastens to inform the Musical World, that he has received as above his annual supply of New Music, consisting of beautifully illustrated Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, and numerous pieces, various overtures, with a choice assortment of Songs, carefully selected from the latest operatic productions. Will be on view for sale, at Mr. E.'s Agents, Messrs. KERN and MADER, Stationers, Hunter-street, on Monday next, the 18th instant.

N.B.—Mr. E wishes particularly to remind his patrons that he cannot possibly allow any music out on trial. 8886

EX AGRICOLA.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

TRAB, TRAB, as sung by Jetty Treffz.

I love thee, ah how well, ditto ditto.
The Careless Word........Hon. Mrs. Norton.
Friends of my Youth......Barker.
Gertude ....Linley.
The Cedar on the Mountain,
Sacred Duet...........Smart.

La Corbeille Fleurie Valse..Barret.
The Heather Bell........Lindsay Sloper
Marien Walzer...........D'Albert.

La Chatelaine Polka......Kornig.
Jetty Treffz..............Buller.
The celebrated Mazurka,
"La prophete," arranged
by....................Jullien.

SUPERB PIANOFORTES, from the first houses in London, of the finest tone and quality.

J. R. CLARKE,
Agent for MR. MARSH
Music Warehouse, 555, George-street.
8956 Next the Bank of Australasia.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE AUSTRALIAN DIARY and ALMANACK, or Daily Memorandum Book, for 1851, price 5s.

Also,

Moffitt's Australian Almanack, for 1851, price 1s.

To be had at the Booksellers—At Bathurst, from Mr. James, William street; at Goulburn, from Mr. Jones, *Herald* Office; and at the publisher's,

WILLIAM MOFFITT,
8947 Pitt-street.

MRS. GILL begs to return her sincere thanks to those families, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage she has received since her commencement as PASTRYCOOK and Confectioner, at the corner of Pitt and Market streets, and trusts by attention and punctuality to continue to merit their support.

N.B.—None but the best tradesmen are employed.

☞ Greenland TURTLE SOUP will be ready from 11 to 3 on Monday next.

Families' orders punctually attended to.

Beverage Punch *à la Romaine* 8973

CHIP BONNETS.

JAMES SMYTH has this day opened a case of the Paris Chip Bonnets, so much in demand, at 6s. 9d. These bonnets have always been sold at 9s. 6d. Also, one containing White Rice, at 1s. 11d. Ladies will please to bear in mind these Bonnets are of the newest shape, having just been landed from the Agricola.

New Millinery Establishment,
438 George-street. 8962

EX EMERALD ISLE.

I. C. PARROT has great pleasure in informing the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that he has just opened and has now ready for inspection, upwards of 500 Berlin wool patterns of the newest style Commenced embroidery and fancy crotchet work

Berlin and llama wool in all colours
Shaded wool
Silk canvas
Purse silk
Coloured silk braid
Union cord
Purse mountings and tassels
Gold and steel beads
Purses in great variety
Crotchet and knitting books.

Continental Warehouse,
8794 11, Hunter-street.

FANCY MERCHANDISE.

THE undersigned has lately opened a beautiful assortment of fancy commodities of British and Foreign manufacture, including a rich variety of BOHEMIAN GLASS and CHINA Ornaments, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Cabinetware, Brushware, and COMBS. Walking Canes, and a choice selection of Toy Goods.

HENRY PARKES,
Fancyware Depôt and Ivory Turning Manufactory, Hunter-street.
Right hand from George-street. 8963

SUPERIOR LEVER WATCHES.

BRUSH AND MAC DONNELL wish to inform the public that they have a selection of English Lever Watches (manufactured expressly for themselves), of superior construction, and beautifully finished, which are confidently recommended to those requiring neat and excellent timekeepers. They are offered at the following moderate prices:

	£	s.	d.
Small flat silver lever, jewelled in four holes, ring cap, maintaining power, seconds, &c.	6	6	0
Small flat silver hunting lever, a most tasteful and elegant watch, admirably suited for the waistcoat pocket; hands to set from behind and all the improvements. This new style is in no other house in Sydney	7	15	0
Detached lever, with anchor escapement, jewelled in thirteen holes, hands to set from behind, seconds, &c.; a very handsome watch......	5	0	0

Every guarantee that a respectable establishment can offer will be given as to their correct performance.

Brush and Mac Donnell have a great variety of Lever and Verge Watches at low prices; also, a number of capital second-hand watches, from 30s.

BRUSH AND MAC DONNELL,
Watchmakers and Jewellers,
488 George-street.

☞ Dollars bought and sold. 8948

WINE AND SPIRIT STORE AT THE HAYMARKET, SYDNEY.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to country publicans and settlers, that he will supply them, at his Stores, at the Haymarket, with Martell's brandy, B.P. and other rums, from 8 to 34 O.P.; case gin, whiskey, &c.; wines of all descriptions, in wood and bottle; draught and bottled ale and porter of the first brands, and cordials of all kinds of the best quality, at most moderate prices. He will collect money orders in Sydney free of charge, and receive produce of small bulk in exchange for goods.

A. COOPER,
145, George-street, Haymarket.

November 15. 8943

CHURCH SERVICES, BIBLES, AND PRAYER BOOKS.

THE Undersigned have just received, ex Agricola, direct from the Oxford Warehouse, London, a large and choice assortment of the above, in every style of binding.

Also,

A variety of Bibles with the Scotch Psalms

W. AND F. FORD,
Booksellers and Stationers,
8972 554, George-street.

BOOKS, EX AGRICOLA.

THE undersigned have just received from the well-known publisher, Mr. Joseph Masters, of Aldersgate-street, London, an Invoice of choice publications, a few of which are enumerated below.

History of Architecture, by Edward A. Freeman
History of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England, by Poole
Sermons for Sunday, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd series, contributed by Bishops and Clergy of the Church, edited by Rev. Alexander Watson
GRESLEY—The Earl's Daughter, Practise Sermons. Charles Level, Siege of Lichfield, Frank's First Trip, Church Clavering, Forest of Arden, Coriston Hall, Clement Walton, Bernard Leslie, Colton Green, Baron's Little Daughter
PAGET—Sermons on Duties of Daily Life; Sermons on Saints' Days; Milford Malvoison, Warden of Birkenhalt; Tales of the Village; Luke Sharp; Sursum Corda; Christians' Day
NEALE—Christian Heroism, Deeds of Faith, Christian Endurance, Heathen Mythology, Agnes de Tracey
Heygate's Godfrey Davenant at School and College, William Blake
Hand-book of English Ecclesiology
Churchman's Companion, in volumes
Archbishop Sumner on the Parables
The Maiden Aunt Evening in the Pyrenees
Original Ballads, by living authors, by Rev. Henry Thompson
Watson's Devout Churchman
Seven Sayings on the Cross
Companion for the Christian in Seasons of Affliction
Adam's—The Fall of Crœsus
The Birthday, by the Author of Gilbert, Josiah, &c.
Sir Raoul de Broc and his Son Tristran
The Judgments on Baptismal Regeneration
Talmon and Hadassah, by Rev. H. S. Slight
The Path of Life
Poole's History of England, 2 vols.
Lessons on the Globe, by Howe, with a Key
Duchenier; or, the Revolt of la Vendée
Stories of the Crusades
Lives of English Divines, by Teale
Meditations on the Sufferings of our Lord
Reflections, Meditations, and Prayers
Enthusiasm not Religion
Bishop Ken's Practice of Divine Love
Catechetical Lectures on the Epiphany
Margaret, an olden tale
Remarks on Gravestones, with drawings by Carter
The Wreath of Lillies, a tale for the young
Stories from Froissart's Chronicles
The Altar, or Meditations in verse
Songs of Christian Chivalry
Watson's Sermons for the Young
Tales of Faith and Providence
The Noble of Army of Martyrs, by Fox
Story of Holy Men and Women
Reading Lessons in Diocesan Schools
Juvenile Englishman's Library, viz., Lays of Faith and Loyalty, Poyning's Heathen Mythology, Early Friendship, Manger of the Holy Night, History of England, Rome, Spain, and Portugal, Stories from Herodotus, St. Sylvester's Night, Child's Book of Ballads
The Lord of the Forest and his Vassals
Was it a Dream, and the New Church Yard
Monro—The Revellers, the Vast Army, the Combatants, the Dark River
Cressingham, or the Missionary
Instructions for Afflicted Christians
Bishop Andrews' Parish Sermons
Young Churchman's Manual
The Devout Chorister
Manual for Confirmation
Examination Questions, and other Works suited for Confirmation and the Holy Communion
The Life of Christ, by Jeremy Taylor
Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell, by Bishop Taylor.

Also,

An extensive assortment of Reward Books, in 6d., 1s., 2s., and 6s. packets, suitable for schools.

W. AND F. FORD,
8971 Booksellers and Publishers.

WINE CELLARS.—Buyers of Wines can suit themselves with every description of Wine, in wood, draught, and bottle, at the extensive cellars of the undersigned. Old port, ten years in the colony and two years in bottle, at 25s. per dozen. Sherry equally good and cheap. Dinner wines very reasonable. Spirits, and bottled ale and porter, best brands.

S. PEEK AND CO.,
8914 Wine Merchants.

BOOTH'S CORDIAL GIN.

THE undersigned, to close the consignment, and suit the convenience of families, are selling this favourite spirit by the single dozen.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
8930 450, George-street.

JUST Landed, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned—

Demerara rum, 29 to 30 O.P.
Whitbread's ale and porter, in hogsheads
Holt's ale and porter, in 3 and 4 dozen casks.

YOUNG AND CO.

November 15. 890

WINES, Spirits, and Beer, at prices to defy being undersold—

Martell's choicest brandy
Pure Jamaica rum
First quality of case gin
Allsop's Burton ale, just landed
London porter, various brands, ditto
Wines of every description
Bottled beer of best brands.

The spirits are warranted to be of the highest strengths, and finest flavour, and the beers of the last shipments.

J. G. WALLER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Bank of Australia Buildings, George-street.
8904

TO SETTLERS, PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Woolpacks
Three-bushel bags
Wines and spirits of every description
Teas, sugars, raisins, currants, rice, salad oils, pickles, &c., with every article requisite for the settler or publican.

WOODS AND MEEHAN,
Wine and Spirit Store,
Reiby Cottage, George-street, Sydney.

November 16.

N.B.—Wanted, an active man as Porter, one accustomed to the wine trade would be preferred. 8975

TO be had at JOSEPH BETTRIDGE AND CO.'S Grocery Establishment, 553, George-street South, opposite the Bank of Australasia,—

Muscatel raisins, in small boxes, suitable for families
China preserves, in jars
Jordan almonds
Barcelona nuts

Also,

English cheese
Smoked tongues, very prime
Westphalia hams, ditto
York ditto ditto
Sardines, in large and small tins.
Also, every description of family groceries at REDUCED PRICES and superior qualities.
Best Wollongong butter, from 4d. to 8d. per lb.
Roll butter from the best dairies. 8960

ZEBU SUGAR, for sale at the stores of the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers.

8890 SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.

2500 MATS SUGAR for sale, principally ration sugar; also the usual large assortment of groceries.

S. PEEK AND CO.,
8913 Importers and Dealers.

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.

20 KEGS Negrohead Tobacco, very superior sample,—"D. Dunlops" brand, on sale by

8927 JOHN MACNAMARA.

FOR SALE—WOOLPACKS

Three-bushel hemp sacks
Sacking, 27 inch
Sewing twine
Gunny bags
Lochfine herrings, in barrels and half-barrels
Red herrings, in half-barrels
Ling fish
East India pale ale, 4 dozen casks
East India rum
Whiskey, Campbellton
Martell's brandy
Gin, in 4 gallon cases
Pyroligneous acid
Balsam copaiba
Carbonate soda
Mushroom catsup, pints and half-pints

At the Stores of
GEORGE SMALL,
8939 4, Jamison-street.

FLAX.—The undersigned has always on hand a supply of New Zealand Flax, at a moderate price

8922 JOHN MACNAMARA.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES AND STOCK EXPORTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned continues to have on sale, at his Stores, Lower George-street, Hydraulic Compressed Oaten and Lucerne Hay, of the very best quality, compressed on the premises, from the best market hay, and warranted never to have been wet or damaged.

To Shippers the purchase of this Hay is most desirable, it being a saving of at least one-third freight; the bales contain from three to four cwt. each, and do not exceed three feet six inches in length, well hooped, and fit to send to any part of the world. (Re-weighed if required.)

WILLIAM BRADY,
8908 Opposite the *Herald* Office.

MAIZE FED PORK
ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

80 BARRELS prime maize-fed Pork, cured by the Messrs. Warne, M'Leay River.

8936 MORT AND BROWN, Auctioneers.

DRAPERY GOODS.

FOR SALE by the undersigned,—Invoices of drapery and other goods, in great variety, comprising the following:—

Black and coloured Orleans
Cobourgs
Ribbons
Calico and cotton shirts
Swiss Shirtings
Cap lace
Hosiery
Jaconets and Silesias
Madapolams
Towellings
Osnaburghs
9 8 longcloths
White cotton and India-rubber braces
Wigan sheetings
Printed cotton sheets
Grey calicoes
Forfars
Blue serge shirts
Moleskins
Nankeens
Sewing silk and cotton
&c., &c., &c.

THACKER AND CO.,
8911 George-street.

GUNPOWDER.—

Coarse blasting
FF in 1 lb. and ½ lb. cannisters
FFF in ditto ditto
Tower proof in ditto ditto
FF in papers
FFF in ditto

For sale by
8909 THACKER AND CO.

SYDNEY ROAD TRUST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, under and by virtue of an Act of the Governor of New South Wales, by and with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act for the managing, making, and upholding of the Public Roads in the county of Cumberland, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the Commissioners appointed for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution in respect of the Sydney Road Trust, do hereby appoint and direct that from and after the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-One, Toll, according to the rates hereunder mentioned, will be demanded, taken, and levied, at a Gate to be erected on the road between Sydney and Parramatta, at the entrance to the cut through Crose Farm, and near to the Water Reserve at the City Boundary.

And notice is hereby further given, that on and after the first day of January before mentioned, Tolls will cease to be levied and taken at the present Gate, situated near Annandale Bridge, on the said road leading from Sydney to Parramatta.

SCALE OF TOLLS.

For every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat, the sum of one farthing.

For every ox, or head of neat cattle, the sum of one penny.

For every horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, the sum of twopence.

For every cart, dray, or other such vehicle with two wheels, drawn by one horse or other animal, the sum of threepence; and if drawn by two horses or other animals, the sum of fourpence; and if drawn by three horses or other animals, the sum of fivepence; and if drawn by four horses or other animal, the sum of sixpence. And for every horse or other animal above four, drawing a cart, dray, or other such vehicle with two wheels, the sum of one penny.

For every wain, waggon, or other such carriage, with four wheels, drawn by two horses or other animals, the sum of eightpence; and if drawn by three horses or other animals, the sum of ninepence; and if drawn by four horses or other animals, the sum of tenpence. And for every horse or other animal above four, drawing a waggon, or other such carriage with wheels, the sum of twopence.

For every gig, chaise, or other such carriage, with two wheels, and drawn by one horse or other animal, the sum of sixpence; and if drawn by two horses or other animals, the sum of ninepence.

For every coach, chariot, or other such carriage with four wheels, and drawn by one horse or other animal, the sum of ninepence; and if drawn by two horses or other animals, the sum of one shilling; and if drawn by three horses or other animals, the sum of one shilling and threepence; and if drawn by four or more horses or other animals, the sum of one shilling and sixpence.

By order of the Commissioners,
EDWIN W. HOLLINWORTH,
Secretary.

Sydney Road Trust Office,
11th November. 8569

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

England and Wales.

In a recent notice, we gave some particulars relating to the geological survey of the mother country, in order to show to the colonists the importance given at home to that great work. We come now to the execution of it.

The persons employed work generally at no great distance from each other; each having received two copies of the district, he examines one to employ in the field, the other on which to register the results.

Natural boundaries are followed as much as possible. Mr. Van Hauer thus records his observation on what he saw going on in Wales. "We had an opportunity of seeing the exactness with which they go to work, when accompanying Mr. Ramsay, who in this autumn undertook the survey of the valley of Llanberris, in North Wales. The flanks of Snowdon, facing this valley, consist partly of igneous rocks, partly of altered sandstone and slates, which being mingled with the products of submarine eruptions, lava, ashes, &c., and altered by subsequent metamorphoses, have often lost nearly every trace of stratification, and every sign of a neptunian origin. It is a labour no less difficult than (if considered by itself) thankless, to follow up the complicated lines of boundary between the two kinds of rock, over the bare and steep crags which are frequently not to be attained without considerable danger. Yet Mr. Ramsay submitted to it with untiring seal, and left no spot till he had safely established the boundary line by frequent comparison and repeated observation." If such labour is found necessary in a country that has been traversed and inspected by geologists for half a century, what must be the labour necessary to carry out a similar survey of such a country as Australia!

The districts in England that are now under survey are revised every spring by the Director, who traverses the country in directions chosen by himself, in order to inspect the work done by the geologists and assistants. It is in this way that the wonderful exactness of this survey has been obtained. Whilst the boundary lines are being established between two formations, observations on the dip and strike, &c., are carried on simultaneously, and the collectors of fossils are despatched to prolific localities to collect the organic remains of each individual bed for transmission to the Museum.

So soon as the map of a district has been completed, the sections are constructed, taking the sea level as a datum line, the surface being measured by the theodolite and chain, and the dip by the clinometer. Beds passed in making shafts are also noticed when they are easy of access, and otherwise, the information is collected from miners. All measurements are reduced to a line at right angles to the plane of stratification.

The maps employed are those of the Ordnance survey; and electro-type copies are made for the boundary lines, which are engraved thereon. The sections are made on equal scales, so that no distortion occurs.

A glance at the Museum shows the consistence of the operations.

The principal room is 170 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 80 feet high. It contains two galleries, and is lighted by a glass roof. Below this—which receives the light from the same roof, by means of a circular opening—is another room, in which winter lectures on geology, palæontology, chemistry, mining, and metallurgy, are given.

The principle involved in this arrangement is, that the miner obtains his scientific knowledge where it is to be best found, and the student can then, by practical observation, mature, more effectually, his theoretical acquirements.

The collections of rocks and organic remains are deposited in the Museum, in order to enable a knowledge to be obtained of each particular bed in every formation; the collectors being engaged in the survey, the work is most successfully accomplished.

The industrial results of the study of the transitions from the raw to the manufactured materials, are also carefully provided for, specimens of each being deposited in an appropriate place.

The collection of building stones, for instance, made in the enquiry as to the best materials for the new houses of Parliament, are in the form of six inch cubes, which, when necessary, are polished. The label on each specifies the quarry, and the principal buildings in which it was engaged. The palæontologists carry on their work of comparison in this apartment, and drawings are made of peculiar fossils for publication in the Memoir. In the laboratory, besides the official duty, voluntary analyses are made on payment of fees. In the Mining Record Office, plans of mines, and statistical documents are registered, in which are included maps and plans of mines abandoned, as well as worked.

Up to this time, nearly 30 large sheets, (22½ inches high, and from 28 to 33½ inches wide) have been engraved, together with eight or ten quarter sheets. The whole south-west of England, with Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Gloucester, and Wiltshire; and the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, Brecknock, Caermathen, Pembroke, and Radnor, with parts of Hereford, Montgomery, and Shropshire' have been engraved on a scale of 1 inch to the mile, or $\frac{1}{63,360}$. There are nearly 20 sheets of geological sections, at 6 inches to the mile, or $\frac{1}{10,560}$; coloured like the maps. On these are noted the cleavage, the organic remains, and the extension of the beds in the line of dip. Of vertical sections of strata, nearly the same number of sheets have appeared, drawn to a scale of one inch to forty feet, or $\frac{1}{480}$.

The collected information is to be found in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and of the Museum of Practical Geology. One of the greatest advantages obtained by this Institution is the information obtainable by any one who requires instruction relating to mines and manufactures.

A person well able to judge, the foreign *savant* mentioned above, who was commissioned together with Dr. Hornes, by the Imperial Academy of Sciences to visit Germany, England, France, and Switzerland, and who, therefore, is a good witness, thus records his opinion:—"We have to thank their friendly instruction" (he alludes to Sir H. De la Beche and his corps of Surveyors), "for the more accurate acquaintance with an Institution, which, in magnificence of arrangement, in talented execution of the proposed plan, and in abundance of results, which are as important for science as for practical life, far surpasses all similar undertakings that have hitherto been carried out, and will long serve as a model for geological investigations in other portions of the globe."

We may ask, with a vain expectation of a satisfactory reply, when will this colony do as much for the investigation of its wide and valuable regions of mineral wealth as has been done at home? Hitherto, all that has been done in this country has been by the diligence and zeal of amateur enquirers; and saving the trifling, and, we fear, insufficient vote of the Council to one now labouring among ourselves, to assist him in publication, nothing has been done upon the subject. It is not with a desire to intrude observations, or to interfere with what is not in our editorial province, that we venture to remark, that notwithstanding all the difficulties, (of which any one may judge who peruses the preceding observations,) the gentleman to whom we take the liberty of alluding, who has undertaken to report upon the subject of the Geology of Australasia, is actively engaged in registering information which, when sufficiently matured, will show what yet remains to be done as well as what, with very slender means, has yet been done, according to the plan pursued at home (so far as that is possible) towards elucidating the physical history of this continent. Mr. Jukes, we observe, has already anticipated this report by a small publication on the same subject; but we have reason to believe it is but a brief and general statement of matters, which will receive full investigation in the work now progressing. We cannot but wish, notwithstanding, that the colony had it in its power to set going such a system of machinery as is operating at home, for till that is done upon a large scale which has been commenced on a small one, the history must be left in a state of partial incompleteness.

ENNIS COLLEGE.

As there are in this colony many gentlemen who were educated at Ennis College, the following announcement of the results of the last public examinations there, copied from the Limerick and County Clare papers, of July last, will be interesting. "The examinations embraced not merely Classics, Mathematics, and a most extensive English course, but general Science, Modern Languages, and such knowledge as is *practically useful* in every relation of life; and the numeral following the name denotes the number of subjects in which each pupil was distinguished.

Colonel Turner's premium to.	Clarke	23
The silver medals for English Composition	Morgan	18
	Clarke	23
First in their class	Clarke	23
	Haddock	19
	King, L. B. B.	27
	Bailey	28
	Miller	26
	Studdert, G. (sen.)	26
	King, R	13
	Barclay	12
	Studdert, G. (jun.)	7

The only candidates from Ennis were thus distinguished at Trinity College, Dublin, in the recent examination.

First classical honours and the Catechetical premium.	Jones.
Science honours	Cotter.
Vice-Chancellor's prize.	Burnet.
University scholarship	King,

(his 19th honour since entrance.)"

The first on the above list is Mr. Mordaunt William Shipley Clarke, son of Rev. W. B. Clarke, of St. Leonard's North Shore.

THE HUNTER RIVER VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.

(From the Maitland Mercury.)

On Wednesday, the usual half-yearly meeting of the Hunter River Vineyard Association was held at the Northumberland Hotel, Maitland.

On the motion of Mr. King, seconded by Mr. Carmichael, A. Lang, Esq., took the chair.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Bogle, read the minutes of the last meeting, and read copies of letters addressed by him to Sir T. Mitchell, and the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society, in accordance with resolutions passed at the last meeting. He also read a reply from Sir T. Mitchell expressing regret that untoward circumstances had prevented him from sending the specimen of the *capacho*, and promising to forward it at the first opportunity.

Mr. King produced a sample of olives, of his own growing and curing, to eat with the wines; they were highly approved of, and commended as being fully equal in flavour to the best imported.

After some desultory conversation on general matters, and arranging one or two matters of internal detail, the members proceeded to taste the wines, the red wines being first produced and then the white, one of each for each exhibitor.

Mr. T. L. Patch, of Orindinna, Upper Paterson River, was unable to attend himself, from ill health, but had sent his wine samples. No. 1 was a red wine made from the Burgundy grape, of the vintage of 1849; this was considered a fair sample of wine, having something of a claret flavour, rather new in taste—Mr. Boydell said he had himself some months since taken some bottles of this wine to Sydney, and had produced it at three different tables, at each of which good judges pronounced it excellent, but the present sample was much inferior from some cause or other. No 2 was a white wine, made from the Verdeilho and Shepherd's Seedling, (otherwise styled Shepherd's Reisling), of the vintage of 1850; this wine was of a pale golden colour, and was pronounced a nice and strong wine, but new yet, not having acquired its full flavour.

Mr. Kelman, of Kirkton, Hunter River, produced two samples. No. 1 was a red Hermitage, made from the red Hermitage grape (*ciras*), of the vintage of 1849. No 2 was a white Hermitage, made from the white Hermitage grapes, Rousette and Marsan, of the vintage of 1849. Both these wines were pronounced inferior to the usual Kirkton Hermitages, having each a perceptible acidity, although nevertheless the red was a strong and palatable wine, and the white a pleasant wine. Mr. Kelman at once admitted that these wines were not all right, and mentioned causes that in his opinion had rendered a cask of each wine much inferior to the remainder of the same vintage.

Mr. A. Windeyer, of Kinross, Hunter River, was unable to attend himself, from a family affliction, but had sent samples to the meeting. No. 1 was a Malbec made from the Medoc grape, of the growth of 1849; it was pronounced a fine clarety wine, of full body, good colour, and considerable strength, and perfectly sound; it was one of the most rich and palatable red wines produced. No. 2 was a white wine, of pale golden colour, made from the Reisling or Shepherd's grape, of the growth of 1848; it was a pleasant drinkable wine, but was pronounced thin, and not a good sample from that grape. Mr. Windeyer had sent several other samples, but only two from each grower, a red and a white, were tasted as samples, the remainder being left for discussion at the lunch.

Dr. Lindeman, of Caswarra, Upper Paterson River, produced two samples. No. 1 was a red Hermitage, of the vintage of 1849, made from the Cyras grape, it was pronounced to be sound, of good flavour, although not so high-flavoured as some samples from that grape, and very clear. No. 2 was a white Hermitage, from the Rousette grape, of the vintage of 1849; this was pronounced a delicate nice wine, of very pleasant flavour, and quite sound; it was a good wine of pale golden colour. In answer to enquiries Dr. Lindeman said the vines were young, the present sample being made from their first year's produce.

Mr. Carmichael, of Porphyry, William River, produced two samples. No 1 was a Porphyry Red Wine, of the vintage of 1849, made from a mixture of two casks of wine, one of these casks being made from the Pineau Noir grape alone, and the other cask being made from a mixture of black grapes, among which the Black Spanish grape (believed to be identical with the Lambrusquat of Mr. Busby) predominated; this was one of the best red wines produced at the meeting; it was pronounced "very nice, capital, good, best tasted to-day;" in answer to enquiries Mr. Carmichael said it had been clarified, and he thought simply with whites of eggs. No. 2 was a Porphyry White Wine, of the vintage of 1849, made from the Shepherd's Riesling grape; this was also a first rate wine, of rich golden colour, and was pronounced "delicious, first-rate, beautiful, colour and all equally good." Mr. Carmichael had it appeared brought in both samples on the day of the meeting in his saddle-bags, having been from home previously, and unable to forward a case.

Mr. King, of Irrawang, William River, produced two samples. No. 1 was a Red Wine of Irrawang, of the vintage of 1848, made from the Lambrusquat grape, of Mr. Busby's collection; it was pronounced "a beautiful generous wine, very good, very nice, a full bodied claret, more like Medoc than any the gentleman speaking had tasted." No. 2 was a white wine of the vintage of 1848, made from the Verdeilho grape; it was a good wine, of rich flavour, and golden colour, and was pronounced "a very good wine, undeniably good, beautiful, really fine." In reference to the Lumbrusquat or Black Spanish grape, some conversation followed, Mr. King stating that it was a late grape, but a great bearer, and that he allowed it to hang till it was very ripe. Mr. Carmichael remarked that they would yet have to erect a column in honour of Mr. Busby, who had been a great benefactor to the colony; Mr. Boydell and other members concurred heartily in this feeling.

Mr. C. Boydell, of Camyrallyn, Upper Paterson River, produced two samples. No. 1 was a red Hermitage, of the vintage of 1850, made from the red Hermitage grape; this was a pleasant palatable wine, but its remarkably light colour (for red Hermitage) called forth much comment, Mr. Boydell, however, stating that he knew from personal observation throughout that the wine was made as described; it was pronounced a light but sound wine, a nice summer wine, but requiring a little more age. No. 2 was a white wine, of the vintage of 1850, made from a mixture of grapes, the Damascus grape being the predominating one; it was of a pale pink colour, and a very pleasant wine; it was pronounced to have a nice sweet flavour, and to be a very sound wine, with a good deal of strength and quick exhilirating effect. Mr. Boydell explained in conversation that a German in his employment, pressed him to use up the remaining grapes in the vineyard, of all sorts that were left, and he told him he could do as he pleased; the bunches then left were very ripe, and the wine No. 2 was the produce from them.

Mr. E. Hickey, of Osterley, Hunter River, produced two samples. No. 1 was a red wine, of the vintage of 1849, made from the Medoc grape; this was pronounced a sound wine, a good wine at present, and one that would improve with age. No. 2 was a white wine of the vintage of 1850, made from the Verdeilho grape; it was a very good wine, of rich golden colour; it was pronounced "a beautiful wine, genuine wine, very nice, sound and good." Mr. Hickey called attention to the subjects of his report, as regarded the preparing colonial wines for the market, and the application to government for instituting annual prizes for wines. No definite opinion was expressed as to the first of these questions, but on the second Messrs. Carmichael, Boydell, Kelman, and Lang, opposed the idea of making such an application, or of relying upon premiums in any shape for the advancement of wine growing.

Mr. E. G. Cory, of Gostwyck, Paterson River, produced two samples. No. 1 was a red wine, made from a mixture of black grapes, of the vintages of 1850 and 1849 mixed together (as we understood). No. 2 was a white wine, made from a mixture of white grapes, of 1849. Mr. Cory had brought in these samples in his saddle bags, on the morning of the meeting, having misapprehended the day of meeting till the last moment; the wines were consequently tasted under such unfavourable circumstances that they could scarcely be judged; the red wine appeared a sound good wine, but the recent shaking had given it a taste pronounced to be "sick;" the white wine was of a golden colour, and a sweet pleasant-flavoured wine, but the shaking had given it a slight apparent acidity.

Mr. A. Lang, of Dunmore, Paterson River, produced six samples, of which two were tasted before lunch. No 1 was a red Hermitage, of the vintage of 1850, made from the red Hermitage grape; this was a very dark coloured wine, strong, and of full flavour; it was pronounced a full-bodied and rich wine, with a little too much of the husk flavour, but a wine that would keep and improve for many years, and an extraordinary wine at present, considering its age. No. 2 was a white wine, of the vintage of 1849, made from the red Muscatel grape, concentrated as described in Mr. Lang's report; the colour was rich but peculiar (somewhat like weak brandy and water) with a strong, quick, and very pleasant taste; it was pronounced a "very nice wine, like good sherry, a fine saleable wine, strong, that it would not do to drink too much of it, that it would sell anywhere."

Mr. Lang also brought samples of Brandy and Noyeau, for discussion at the lunch. The Noyeau was opened before going to lunch, and had a very fine flavour, equal to any imported Noyeau we have met with; it was flavoured with loquats, Mr. Lang stated.

During the course of the wine-tasting, Mr. Carmichael drew attention to the fact mentioned in his report, that at the last moment, to his great disappointment, he found that no steps had been taken by the government to forward colonial productions to the Great Exhibition of 1851; he instanced the present exhibition of samples of wine as a proof of the loss of reputation and honour to the colony arising from no such provision being made. The members generally concurred in the expression of strong regret that the colony should not be adequately represented at the Great Exhibition, but did not appear to be aware who were to blame for this. No definite resolution was proposed on the subject.

After the tasting of the samples was concluded, the members adjourned to lunch, being joined by several guests. The lunch was laid with the usual abundance and good taste of the hotel, the table being covered with an abundance of good viands.

The following are the reports furnished by the members, the others simply furnishing a written note of the vintage of their samples, with the grapes from which they were made, as embodied in the above report. Mr. King's report on his olives will also be found at the end.

MR. KELMAN'S REPORT.

Sample of wine from Kirkton Vineyard, exhibited by the grower at the Hunter River Vineyard Association, 6th of November, 1850.

The Red Wine is the produce of the red Hermitage Grape (*Ciras*): vintage 1849. The White Wine, that of the white Hermitage Grapes, *Rousette* and *Marsan*, same vintage; and both of which have undergone the same treatment in their manufacture as the same varieties already brought under the notice of the Association.

W. D. Kelman.

Kirkton, 6th November, 1850.

MR. A. WINDEYER'S REPORT.

Kinross Wine, sent to the half yearly meeting of the Hunter River Vineyard Association, 6th November, 1850.

Growth of 1847.—One bottle of Burgundy (black Cluster Grape), has been two years in bottle. This bottle of wine has had many journeys or shakings; it was an unused bottle here last year; its fellow bottle was approved of at that meeting.

1848.—One bottle of Reisling or Shepherd's—has been about three months in bottle; pale amber colour; promises at maturity to be a wine of good body and flavour.

1848.—One bottle of (No. 2) Burgundy (black Cluster Grape)—is only now drawn from the tun; of course is but in a preparatory state; of about twenty months old; is expected to arrive at a good flavour, colour, and strength. This wine obtained a medal from the Horticultural Society in Sydney.

1848.—One bottle of Gouais—is just drawn from the tun; it is submitted as a wine of good strength, colour, and flavour.

1849.—One bottle of Malbec, of the Medoc Grape—though the name and class I am still in doubt of, and trust it will produce no other than cool discussion—it is a rich generous wine, and may be classed fairly as a Claret.

1849.—One bottle of (No. 4) Burgundy (black Cluster Grape)—is but eight months old, and only now drawn from the tun; is a wine of high promise in all characters, and is thought will not arrive at maturity for many years.

The whole of the above six samples are without any infusion of spirits.

Mr. Windeyer would have had the pleasure of attending the meeting but for a severe family affliction, and therefore leaves with confidence his samples in the hands of the Association.

A. Windeyer.

MR. CARMICHAEL'S REPORT.

The Porphyry Wines submitted for inspection at this half-yearly meeting of the Hunter River Vineyard Association are samples of the two sorts specified in the following observations.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last half-yearly meeting of this Association, to the effect "That this Association feel bound to express their gratification in noticing the liberal advertisement on the part of the Australian Botanic and Horticultural Society, and trust that individual members will not fail to avail themselves of the facilities hence afforded for transmitting wines to the great meeting about to be held in London," I communicated with the secretary of the above named society, and in July last forwarded to his care—for transmission to the Grand Exhibition, in terms of their advertisement—a case containing specimens of Porphyry wines, red and white, of the vintage 1849.

Having been for three months in the bush, away from postal communication, I was not aware, till very lately, that the design of the A. B. and H. Society, in this matter, had been given up. It was not till last week that I felt myself compelled to abandon the prospect of forwarding the case to its destination. After learning at the office of the Colonial Secretary what steps had been taken by the government here in relation to this matter, and after an interview on the subject with the Collector of Customs, having found, under the only circumstances of transmission then available, the hazards of the ultimate reception and safe and favourable exposition of the wine at the "Exhibition" by her Majesty's commissioners in London to be extreme, I deemed it advisable not to forward the case at all. The case, therefore, remains still in Sydney.

This subject, however, seems to me of sufficient importance to be thus brought before this meeting of our association, inasmuch, as in all likelihood, had we not, at our last half yearly meeting, resolved to place our interests, in this matter, individually under the care of the A. B. and H. Society, we would, as a body of wine growers deeply interested in bringing our industrial proceedings before the notice of Europe, have entered into such arrangements as might have enabled us, as members of the H. R. V. Association, to appear with advantage among the host of contributors to the grand exhibition of industry of all nations next year.

Along with the case intended for the London exhibition, there was forwarded to Sydney a smaller case containing samples of the same wine, to be judged of by the Sydney society. This case was opened last week, when the samples were examined by several parties. At the Custom house they were opened in presence of Colonel Gibbes, Collector of Customs, Robert Campbell, Esq., tertius, and others. The opinion expressed by all the parties who tasted these samples was highly favourable. And as a record of the whole transaction I think it befitting to lay before this Association the accompanying letter from the Secretary of the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society, together with the document intended to have been transmitted along with the wine in question to the exhibition in London.

[From the length to which the report intended for transmission with the wines runs, we are obliged, from want of space in our present number, to let it stand over.—Ed. *M. M.*]

In having brought this matter, in which I have had personally so great a share, thus prominently before this Association, it does not seem out of place to animadvert on the unfavourable position wherein New South Wales will be placed by the non-transmission to the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations of the industrial products of the colony.

Earl Grey's despatch to our Governor, of the 2nd April, 1850, concludes thus—"It is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to urge upon you the adoption of any means in your power for furthering the important object in view, and I shall be glad if you should be enabled, within the limited space of time which is allowed, to forward any contributions from the colony under your government." And his "Circular," of date 18th April last, after intimating that her Majesty's Commissioners had decided on apportioning within the scope of the Exhibition, *four thousand square feet* of space to New South Wales, concludes as follows:—"If any opportunity should offer of forwarding despatches from New South Wales, so as to meet the mail steamers from China or India to this country, you will not fail to avail yourself of it, to send me a duplicate of your reply to this despatch."

Thus at all events is sufficiently demonstrated the anxiety of the home government in providing amply for the display of New South Wales industry in the Great Exhibition, and in urging the authorities here to take advantage of this provision. Where the blame rightfully attaches of having let slip so golden an opportunity of appearing to advantage among the industrious denizens of the globe—let time and circumstances tell. The result, it is much to be feared, bespeaks too truly the ruling passion of this colony's inhabitants—indifference to everything in the shape of public spirit and public interest, which may happen to be unconnected with the paltry gratifications of the present moment. The disposition, no doubt, will be to throw all the blame on the executive government. Unquestionbly the executive government was the proper channel of communication between the colonists and her Majesty's commissioners on this grand occasion. No doubt it would have been highly to the credit of the executive government to have not only methodised and superintended the transmission to the royal commissioners in London of the industrial products of New South Wales but to have also stirred up the people to somewhat like extra exertion in the prospect of having so fair a chance of displaying the resources of the colony before the eyes of the world. Sound policy might have dictated the propriety on the part of the executive of pressing forward to gain golden opinions at so auspicious a moment, by responding promptly to the expressed wishes of the home authorities on the one hand, and by rousing and guiding the sleeping energies of the colonists on the other. And, in this point of view, it may be highly instructive hereafter to peruse Sir Charles Fitz Roy's "reply" to the "circular" of Earl Grey quoted above. But to the colonists themselves does the mass of blame most unequivocally belong. Theirs was the manifest duty to bestir themselves. Theirs it was to press forward to the peaceful contest—the most glorious rivalry earth has ever yet seen. The tilts and tournaments of other times may still have their admirers among the yet unpruned scions of hereditary heraldry. The din of arms—the pomp and glory of military movements—the science and practice of modern warfare, may still exercise strong influence over the arrangements of society and the aspirations of individual minds, but who, with philosophic feelings and the warm current of philanthropy in his veins, can turn his eye, even from the antipodes to the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, in London, without perceiving that an entirely new era has begun! Cobden and his congress of peace-makers are, no doubt, part and parcel of this coming avatar. But this great congress of industry,—this grand battle field of science and art—this crusade for the establishment of man's rightful destinies—this panorama of the universal mind—will, in truth, be the practical commencement of the reign of peace which, in the fulness of time, will cover the earth as the waters cover the channels of the sea.

Sincere, then, with every reflective well-wisher of this colony's advancement must be the regret that New South Wales should not hold a recognisable place among that host of the noblest volunteers that have ever yet been mustered from out the homes and hearths of social life. Why should not the banner of Australia be seen waving, in modest but imposing consciousness of strength amidst the countless ensigns that will there bear token from the ends of the earth, of the comparative status which will henceforth be assigned to the nations in any future estimate that may be made of the balance of intellectual power? Henceforward will the rank of a people be determined by another standard than that of brute force or physical might, and New South Wales may yet have abundant cause to regret her present forfeiture of that position of honour and honourable superiority among surrounding colonies which on this great occasion she might have rightfully taken.

——*Facilis descensus Averno:—*
Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,
Hoc opus, hic labor est.

Henry Carmichael.

MR. KING'S REPORT.

Red Wine of Irrawang, Vintage, 1848.—The sample of Red Wine, of Irrawang, now presented by the grower to the Hunter River Vineyard Association, at its half yearly meeting, held at Maitland, in November, 1850 is the growth of 1848.

This wine is the product of a hardy good bearing grape (one of Mr. Busby's valuable importation), called *Lambrusquat*, being No. 207 of Montpelier Collection. It is cultivated at Irrawang in the manner already detailed in a former paper read to this association.

The wine thus produced has been highly prized by competent judges of the article: it more nearly resembles full bodied claret than any wine before produced at that vineyard. In consequence of the favourable opinion formed of this particular grape, and the facility with which the small quantity of wine already made from it has been sold, more of the *Lambrusquat* vine has lately been planted in one of the vineyards at Irrawang than any other of the red varieties. It was expected that the report of some samples of this wine sent to Great Britain in December and January last would have arrived in the colony before this, and I should thereby have been enabled and gratified to lay it before the present meeting of the association, but as it has not yet arrived, this must therefore be delayed until another opportunity.

Considerable additions and alterations have been made during this past season in the vineyards at Irrawang, and operations are now in progress for extending the culture next planting season.

From the marked diversity in the nature of the different vines grown in the same locality, in the properties of their several fruits, and in the chemical composition of their juice as indicated by the saccharometer, equal differences may reasonably be expected to occur in the qualities of their vinous products; this is found, in fact, so far to be the case. On that account care and judgment, the result of experience, are required in selecting the sorts best adapted for cultivation in the colony.

On the first introduction of vine cultivation into a country, ordinary attention and discernment being exhibited all the while on the part of the cultivator, the experience of each year increases his knowledge in many important particulars; it points out in time the mode of culture best suited to the climate, and aids him at last in determining the particular varieties of grape best calculated for the formation of vineyards in the country; while the application of principles suggests modifications in the manufacture and maturation of the wine, thereby adapting these processes the more to the peculiarities of the climate. Such efforts persevered in with ardour and common ability, we may fairly expect ere long to arrive at something like perfection in this new country in the production of wine (as near at least as circumstances will allow) from which we are yet very remote.

The wine maker here, however, has at present before him a double stimulus for this exertion, in the marked progressive improvement in the quality of his wine, and also in its increasing consumption in this and the neighbouring colonies. This last but most desirable result may be imputed to the improved quality of the article, or to that of the taste of the public, or perhaps it is traceable to both.

Now, since Australian wines are freely admitted into the market of the United Kingdom on the payment of the lowest import duty, it would be desirable on public grounds were some of the members of this club immediately to ship to London a small consignment of wine for sale, producing samples, as well as reporting the result, to the association.

James King.

MR. HICKEY'S REPORT.

The wines I am submitting to this meeting of the Vineyard Association are—

A Red Wine from the Medoc grape, of the vintage 1849; and

A White Wine from the Verdeilho of the last vintage.

The White Wine contains about 5 per cent. of *boiled must*, reduced to one-third its original quantity.

As far as I am at present able to judge of the wines of the past vintage, I conceive that they will be found among the very best which the wine growers of this country have manufactured. Impressed with this belief, I intend to give them a fair trial, and to leave them in wood in my cellars *at least* three years. And without any desire to advise my fellow-labourers in the vineyard, I cannot help thinking that if an attempt were made by *every* wine-grower to adopt this plan of keeping their wines in wood for a few years, *under their own management*, till they are fit for the market, and until they become perfect wines, and not sell them when they are nothing more than *must*, the great prejudice which exists to colonial wines would disappear. Indeed it is important for the information of the wine-grower himself that his wines should be kept on hand for at least this extent of time; both because some vintages require to be longer kept than others, and because the true character, flavour, and value of the wines cannot be properly known till about that time. For example, in the wine countries of Europe I have observed that the wines of one vintage may require from one to three years more than another (according to the character of the season of the vintage) to show their qualities, and that wines which in their first year appeared to be thin, flavourless, and harsh—whether from frost in the spring, rain, or other causes—have in the course of two or three years materially changed for the better, and have been readily bought up as good wines. I admit that as yet, there are not wine-factors here to purchase up the wines of the grower at an early stage after the vintage, as there are in the countries of Europe; such wines being kept by the wine factor in place of the grower till their qualitues are truly developed. But where such a practice obtains it is from the peasantry of the country that such purchases are made, and not from the proprietors of the lands. In this country the peasantry are not the growers, but the proprietors themselves are; and they keep their vintage on hand only to such time as it suits their circumstances and convenience to sell it.

To come, however, more particularly to an opinion as to our actual position as wine-growers, I may here be permitted to say that unless a totally different system be adopted by the wine-growers in the manufacture of their wines for the colonial markets, we shall remain as wine-sellers entirely in the background, and be unable to compete with the low imported wines from the Cape, from Portugal, and the islands of the Mediterranean.

From a careful attention during the past few years to the sale of foreign wines, to their quality, and to the price realised for them, I am fully satisfied that we have the means at our command of entirely superseding the importation of the low foreign wines within a very short period of time, if we pay due attention to the manufacture of them, so as to impart to them that due body and strength, as nearly as may be, which will meet the taste of the present consumers of foreign wines; for although there are many consumers of wine who would prefer a pure and unadulterated wine either of this or any other country, still the great bulk of the consumers are accustomed to strong wines and beer, as they naturally should be from hereditary and individual habits; and therefore our aim must be not only to meet the taste of the more refined drinkers, but that also (which is indeed of more profit) of the general consumer.

To arrive at this end the wine-growers must have recourse to the introduction of brandy or of boiled *must* to all wines intended for general consumption; *and the perfect maturity of the grape before pressing must be specially attended to.*

There are many, however, who object to the mixing of brandy with their wines, because by so doing the quality of the wine is deteriorated, and no doubt that to a certain extent they are correct. But I would at the same time enquire of them whether it is probable that in a country composed of people from the British Islands, they are likely to find consumers of wines similar in strength to the claret wines of France. To the general consumer the taste of such a wine is unknown, or when first tasted it is cast aside as mere trash, without body or flavour; while he is daily drinking the stronger low wines of the more southern countries of Europe, which are all more or less fortified with brandy to suit the English taste. It is not an uncommon thing in this country to find people who are *afraid* to drink the light Australian wines, from a fear of their aperient and griping effects on them. The wine-growers themselves *laugh* at this apprehension; still there is much reason in the objection. For although people may *from habit* drink very young wines, indeed mere *must*, yet to those who are not familiar with their use the effect on them is often most seriously annoying, and is likely to deter them from any second trial of them. This defect in them arises not only from a want of a due quantity of brandy in them, but from a want of perfect maturity in the wine itself, the wines being too often sold before the fermentation has finished. The brandy, however, is the great sustainer of the wines, and the check to subsequent fermentation, and which, if properly applied, would enable us to sell them, in casks of from 30 to 60 gallons, to a class of purchasers who now despise them—I mean the publicans and country storekeepers; and simply because the Australian wines have not body enough to admit of their being drawn from the wood without turning sour. This great objection, however, is a mere error of manufacture, which can by proper attention be remedied, and once it is removed, we have merely to sell our wines at such a price as will pay us, but at the same time, which we can do, under the price of imported wines, and we shall have accomplished the first step towards establishing this as a wine country, and our home consumption once supplied, we may beneficially attempt an export trade. Indeed, I fully expect to see the time when the wines of this country will take the place of malt liquors, and become the common beverage of the land; for in no wine-growing country in the world does any great consumption of malt liquors prevail, nor will it in this, when a more mature experience shall assist us in the manufacture of our wines.

I make these few observations on the *sale* of our Australian wines in great deference to those with whom I co-operate in this Association. They are the result of considerable attention to the question on my part, and I hope they may, at least, tend to elicit the more able opinions of older wine-growers than myself on the same subject.

There is one other point to which I think it not out of place here to advert, and it is one which I think cannot too soon receive our attention. It is the establishment of annual prizes for the best samples of colonial wines and brandies. In newly-organized societies such as this, which is supported by the exertions of a few pioneers in the cultivation of the vine in a new country, and under very considerable difficulties as regards their returns for their produce, it cannot be supposed that *they* can afford funds for such prizes, although such an inducement would be most properly directed to the encouragement of a produce which has every prospect of becoming one of the main exports from the country. Assuming therefore that this society cannot come forward with funds for such a purpose, I conceive that we may very properly apply to the legislature of the colony to vote such a sum for annual prizes as may be considered commensurate with the importance of the object in view. The legislature has seen fit to vote sums as premiums for the removal of catarrh in sheep, for silk-growing, and for horse-racing, and I think we may venture to say that the prospects of this colony are more certain to be advanced by wine-growing than by any of those other objects for which sums have been voted. I do not by saying this wish to detract from their merits, but I must urge on this Association the advantage to be derived from the establishment of premiums for our best wines and brandies, and that we should at once apply to the legislature for the means of carrying out this end. It may be said that if such assistance be conceded to the wine-growers, the wool-growers may properly expect a similar aid. With that I conceive we have nothing to do. Yet I may remark that I do not see any force in this answer to us. The article of wool now forms our chief export; its superior quality has obtained for it a character almost surpassing every wool in Europe, and therefore our excellence in this respect is no longer problematical; whereas our wines are still unknown, or where known are more or less despised. I conceive, therefore, that there is nothing to which a moderate sum from the public revenues of this colony can contribute more beneficially for this country's advancement than the encouragement of our vineyard produce. At any rate this is my impression; and I now take the liberty of throwing out this hint, that the association may consider whether it would be becoming in them to attempt its accomplishment or not.

Edwin Hickey.

Osterley, 6th November, 1850.

MR. CORY'S REPORT.

No. 1.—A White Wine, made in 1849, from a mixture of White Grapes.

No. 2.—A Red Wine, made from a mixture of Black Grapes, principally the Oporto and Black Hambro'. This wine was mixed, in racking off, with wine of 1849, about one half from the same grapes.

Edwd. G. Cory.

MR. LANG'S REPORT.

Report of Wine, Brandy, and Noyeau, produced to the Hunter River Vineyard Association, from Dunmore.

No. 1.—Wine made from the red Muscatel grape in 1849. This wine was produced at the meeting in May last, concentrated by boiling the must to about half the quantity.

No. 2.—Wine made from the red Hermitage grape this year; it has been only once racked, and this sample drawn from the cask.

No. 3.—Still Champagne, made from the Wantage grape in 1849.

No. 4.—Wine made from the black Cluster in 1849.

No. 5.—Wine made from the black Spanish in 1849.

No. 6.—White Wine made from the Gouais in 1849.

No. 7.—A sample of Brandy, made from the lees of wine about six months ago.

No. 8.—A sample of Noyeau, made from the colonial brandy.

Andrew Lang.

Dunmore, 6th November, 1850.

CASWARRA WINES.

The red wine is made from the Cyras grape, of the vintage 1849, fermented in open vats, then casked; it has been racked four times, and the sample has been taken from a cask for the present occasion. The soil of the vineyard is a mixture of river sand and vegetable mould, subject to be occasionally flooded; the pruning is the spur method as adopted in France; the age of the vine three and four years. The white wine is from the Rousette grape, grown in exactly the same soil, and subjected to the same treatment, as the red wine, with the exception that no skins were fermented with the must.

H. J. Lindeman.

AUSTRALIAN OLIVES.

As olives are also generally associated with wine, a specimen of them preserved, the growth of the colony, is presented by the subscriber to the meeting of the Hunter River Vineyard Association, held at Maitland, in November, 1850.

These olives were grown in the season of 1848-49, and preserved at Irrawang, now nearly two years since. They are yet in excellent preservation, and possess all the fine gout of the most choice imported olives; but they are unusually small in size, from the shrivelling dryness of that hot summer. Generally they grow larger in the colony than this sample, but never to the size of the imported olives. On the average of seasons, however, a very few trees on a farm will supply enough fruit and oil for domestic use.

The following process was adopted in preserving them, which is effective, and exceedingly simple. Immediately on the fruit being gathered, it was thrown into a cold caustic solution of potash made from wood ashes taken from the hearth, and rendered caustic in the usual way by the addition of quick-lime. In this ley the olives were allowed to remain until the bitter principle common to the unprepared olive had nearly disappeared, which it did in the course of a few days. The olives were then taken from the ley and thrown into pure water, renewing it every day until the peculiar flavour of the alkali was no longer appreciable. The fruit was then put into the small stone bottles, filling up the interstices with a solution of muriate of soda (common salt), at a less density than the point of saturation, and rendered slightly fragrant by previously macerating in it a few sprigs of aromatic plants. The bottles were then tightly bunged and sealed.

These pickled olives have ever since been stored in the wine cellar for use. Some were used occasionally; they seem rather to have improved in quality than otherwise.

The result of this little experiment, unimportant as it may seem, renders it apparent that every farm-house in this extensive district, and in most parts of the colony, may have abundance of cured olives for home use, at almost no trouble or expense; and so far as their keeping qualities are concerned, they might be exported to any part of the world.

But it is yet a matter of enquiry how far it would be prudent to plant the olive extensively in New South Wales, with the view of remunerative return. There seems to be still wanting some properly conducted experiments as to the colony's capability for its culture and its profitable growth. Growing plants of many varieties of the olive have been from time to time imported into the colony from Europe, and it has long been ascertained that the plant grows freely in the country; still, compared with many other fruits, it is long in coming into bearing. A healthy-growing young tree, of the large Spanish olive, which I imported from Valparaiso about ten years ago, has not yet produced any fruit, with the exception of two or three berries; and trees planted at Irrawang sixteen years since, now of large size, and growing freely, have yet yielded very little fruit; it is nevertheless confidently expected that they will yet bear abundantly, having been covered with blossom these two last seasons. In some localities the crop was abundant the season before last, while last year it was generally a failure. The olive tree is readily propagated in the colony by cuttings and layers; a number of young healthy trees were produced some years ago by sowing even the seeds contained in a bottle of French imported pickled olives.

A sample of oil which I expressed in 1832, from olives grown in the Government Garden, Sydney, on trees still in bearing, was sweet and limpid, apparently possessing all the desirable qualities of the finest French or Italian olive oil.

I have trespassed on your attention to mention hurriedly these few particulars touching the olive, in the expectation that some other member may favour the association with the result of his more ample knowledge and experience in this important culture: for now, more than hitherto, every production of the country is of consequence; highly so are such as will supply local consumption, and thereby render unnecessary foreign supplies; but more particularly important is the production in the colony of articles of export and exchange, for on the amount of these does the commercial prosperity and future position of this country wholly depend.

James King.

MILITARY DIRECTORS.

The Bank of Benares having got into difficulties, the directors, several of whom were military men, were guilty of conduct which, although extremely dishonourable, would not have been punishable in parties who were not under martial law. The following reports of two Courts Martial show that military law will sometimes work advantageously for the public, where the civil law will not reach.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SIMLA.

7th May.—In continuation of a general Court Martial assembled at Secrole, Benares, on Friday, the 22nd day of March, 1850, Captain Christopher George Fagan, of the 8th regiment light cavalry, Deputy Paymaster, Benares Circle, was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:—

For conduct highly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having in a letter to Assistant Surgeon Edward Edlin, M.D., dated Benares, February 23rd, 1849, and calculated to deceive and injure Assistant Surgeon Edward Edlin, falsely represented to him the state of the affairs of the Benares Bank, he, Captain Fagan, being at the time intimately connected with the direction of the Bank, and well acquainted with its affairs, and having purchased for Assistant Surgeon Edlin a large number of shares in the Bank, and held his proxy as a shareholder; Captain Fagan having in the said letter falsely declared his perfect satisfaction in the then existing securities for the Bank's well doing, his readiness to vouch for the truth of all the contents of a report then recently issued by the Directors of the Bank, and falsely stated his 'high opinion' of their Secretary; whereas he Captain Fagan, knew that the Bank was very far from doing well; had cancelled recently about four-fifths of own stake and responsibility in the Bank on terms unjust to the shareholders at large; and had a few days previous to the date of his letter to Assistant Surgeon Edlin, written to the Directors of the Bank to the effect that he saw it was their intention to embark in objectionable business, and the said report of the Directors did not correctly describe the state of the capital of the Bank: and he Captain Fagan, did, shortly after writing his letter to Assistant Surgeon Edlin, concur in the dismissal of the Bank's Secretary for alleged incompetency.

Additional charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances.

1st. In having, at Benares, between the 16th of February, 1848, and the 21st February, 1849, he being at the time a Director of the Benares Bank, in concert with other Directors of that institution, put forth one or more false reports of the state of the Bank, and thereby deceived the shareholders.

2nd. In having at Benares, during the month of August 1848, assumed an improper influence in the management of the Benares Bank, by having voted as the holder of about 112 shares, notwithstanding that he had not paid for the same, and well knew that he had no right to vote upon them.

3rd. In having, at Benares, during the month of December, 1848, cancelled at their par value about 133 shares in the Benares Bank, held by himself, notwithstanding that the market value of the said shares was at the rate of about 25 to 30 per cent. discount, thereby causing injury to the shareholders at large, and gaining himself an unfair advantage.

Finding — The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced on the defence, is of opinion that the prisoner Captain Christopher George Fagan, of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry, and Deputy Paymaster, Benares Circle, is guilty of the first charge, with the exception of the words "injure," "and falsely stated his 'high opinion' of their Secretary," "and responsibility in the Bank on terms unjust to the shareholders at large," "he saw it was their intention to embark in objectionable business," "and he, Captain Fagan, did, shortly after writing his letter to Assistant-Surgeon Edlin, concur in the dismissal of the Bank's Secretary for alleged incompetency, of which the Court acquit him."

Guilty of the first instance of the additional charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the additional charge.

Not guilty of the third instance of the additional charge, of which the Court acquit him.

Guilty of the preamble of the additional charge.

Sentence—The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, do adjudge him, the said Captain Christopher George Fagan, of the 8th regiment of light cavalry, and Deputy Paymaster, Benares Circle, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) C. J. Napier, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, 6th May, 1850.

Recommendation. — The Court having awarded a sentence which they deem adequate to the offences of which they have found the prisoner guilty, do now most earnestly recommend him to the clemency of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the grounds of the very high character he, Captain Fagan, has bore during his service of 22 years.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—The Court have convicted the prisoner of falsehood and deceit in his dealings with a brother officer, who seems to have confided in him, yet eleven members of the Court recommend the prisoner to mercy 'on the grounds of high character;" such recommendations add much to the pain of those whose duty it is to inflict punishment, but I must decline complying with the request of those members who concur in this recommendation. When violence of temper, error in judgment, or the thoughtlessness of youth, lead men into culpable conduct, their high character bears great and honourable weight, excusing human frailty. High character is also justly appealed to when concurring circumstances cast suspicion on yet unblemished reputation, but when the charge is dishonour, and that dishonour proved, former high character vanishes and is nothing!

(Signed) C. J. Napier, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Before the same Court Martial, on Friday, the 19th day of April, 1850, Surgeon Donald Butter, M.D., of the medical department, was arraigned on the following charge:—

For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:

1st. In having at Benares, between the 15th February, 1848, and the 21st February, 1849, he being at the time a director of the Benares Bank, in concert with other directors of that institution, put forth one or more false reports of the state of the Bank, and thereby deceived the shareholders.

2nd. In having, at Benares, during the month of August, 1848, assumed an improper influence in the management of the affairs of the Benares Bank, by having voted as the holder of about 700 shares, notwithstanding that he had not paid for the same, and well knew that he had no right to vote upon them.

3rd. In having, at Benares, during the month of December, 1848, cancelled at their par value about 344 shares in the Benares Bank, held by himself, notwithstanding that the market value of the said shares was at the rate of about 25 to 30 per cent. discount, thereby causing injury to the shareholders at large, and gaining himself an unfair advantage.

Finding—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced on the defence, are of opinion, that the prisoner, surgeon Donald Butter, M.D., of the Medical Department, is

Guilty of the first instance of the charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the charge.

Guilty of the third instance of the charge, with the exception of the words "during the month of December, 1848," as the Court find the shares were cancelled on 15th January, 1849, with effect from the 1st of August, 1848.

Guilty of the preamble of the charge.

Sentence—The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, do adjudge him, the said Surgeon Donald Butter, M.D., of the medical department to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) C. J. Napier,
General, Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, 6th May, 1850.

Recommendation.—The Court having performed their painful duty in awarding a punishment they deem adequate to the offences of which they have found the prisoner guilty, do now earnestly recommend him to the clemency of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the grounds of long service and previous high character.

Remarks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—With regard to the recommendation to clemency, I must refer the Court to my remarks on Captain Fagan's Court Martial.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

The sentence of cashiering passed by the Court on Captain C. J. Fagan and Surgeon D. Butter, M.D., will be carried into effect from the date of publication of this order at Benares, of which a report is to be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army and to the Assistant Adjutant-General at the Presidency, and their names will be struck off the rolls of the 8th L. C., and medical department, respectively, from that date.

CITY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the City Council will be holden at the Town Hall, on Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Alderman Broughton—

1. That the Council do now proceed to determine on the tenders for the following supplies and works for the year 1851. Printing, stationery, and binding, and keeping in repair the town clocks.

By Councillor Roberts—

2. That as the remuneration paid to the mechanics and day labourers employed by the Corporation on the works within the city, is insufficient; and to continue a system of inadequate payment to this class is not only harrassing to them, but injurious to the citizens themselves, this Council resolve that the rate of payment to labourers be increased to £1 1s. per week, and to the mechanics in the same proportion.

3. That it be an instruction to the City Surveyor, to prepare without delay, estimates of the probable expense of permanently repairing Devonshire and Cooper streets, and Elizabeth-street, from the residence of Mr. W. C. Greville to the boundary of the city at the southern extremity, and for covering the same with iron-stone gravel: and that it be an instruction to the Improvement Committee, with all practicable speed in the meantime to make such temporary or other repairs thereto, as will effectually afford safety and comfort to the citizens.

4. That it be an instruction to the Lighting Committee to erect a sufficient number of lamps on the South Head Road, from Lyons-terrace to Bourke-street.

5. That the petition of John Taylor, received by the Council on the 9th instant, praying for the removal of an obstruction in the water course, near his property, on the Old South Head Road, be referred to the Improvement Committee, with instructions to take such steps therein as they may deem necessary.

By Councillor Williams—

6. That the Town Clerk be instructed to prepare a synopsis of the business transacted at the meeting of Council, held on the 9th November, 1850, and at all subsequent meetings; and that the same be printed for the information of the members.

By Alderman Egan—

7. That the Report of the Special Committee of the City Council, dated the 21st October, and received by the Council on the 9th November instant, with reference to the levels of the kerb in Prince street, opposite to the premises erected by Messrs. Hogan and Carraher, and others, be adopted.

8. That the petition of the stallholders in shed letter C of the George-street market, praying for an alteration of the by-laws regulating the occupation of the said shed, be referred to the By-laws Committee, for their consideration and report.

By Alderman Egan—

9. That the undermentioned properties belonging to the Corporation, be let by public auction, on Tuesday, the 10th December next, for twelve months from the 1st January, 1851, viz.—1. The George-street Market; 2. The Hay, Corn, and Cattle Market; 3. The Market Wharf, water frontage, in three lots, according to plan; 4. The land adjoining Market Wharf, in three lots, according to plan. 5. The Water Fountain, Hyde Park; 6. The Fountain, Dock-yard; 7. The Fountain, Soldier's Point. According to the terms and conditions of sale of the said properties, to be seen at the office of the Town Clerk.

By Alderman Thurlow—

10. That persons willing to lease the under mentioned City properties for twelve months from the 1st January next, be requested, by advertisement, to lodge tenders for the same, at the Town Clerk's Office, on or before the 10th day of December next:—The George-street Market; the Hay, Corn, and Cattle Market; the Market Wharf, water frontage; the land adjoining the Market Wharf; the Water Fountain, Hyde Park; the Water Fountain, Soldier's Point; the Water Fountain, H. M. Dockyard; according to terms, conditions, and plans to be seen at the Town Clerk's Office.

By Councillor Paton—

11. That Globe-street be kerbed and guttered on both sides, and covered with a coat of iron-stone gravel, six inches thick, from George-street to the bottom of the stone steps in Harrington-street.

12. That Crescent-street be widened to the full extent of sixty feet, as proclaimed by the Government, and that it be kerbed and guttered, and covered with a coat of blue metal, six inches thick.

13. That the citizens who are desirous of obtaining a supply of water to their premises, be allowed to lay on half inch service pipes for that purpose.

14 That urinals and public conveniences for the citizens and the public be erected by the Corporation at the Circular Wharf, Market Wharf, Hyde Park, Hay Market, and the George-street Market.

By Councillor Moore—

15. That application be made to the Government for a sufficient piece of land at a reasonable distance from the boundaries of the city, on which night soil or other nuisances may be deposited.

By Councillor Thomas—

16. That the City Surveyor be instructed to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for kerbing and guttering both sides of Sussex-street, from Market-street to Margaret-street, and that tenders be invited for carrying out the work in accordance therewith

17. That in future all Standing Committees of the City Council, be appointed by ballot.

By Councillor Thornton—

18. That a return, showing the number of houses in the city of Sydney, built and occupied since the last general assessment, and every particular with reference thereto, be laid on the table without delay, for the information of the public and this Council, such houses or tenements not being rated, and thus virtually exempt from all taxation.

19. That the petition of Henry Denton and others, received by the Council on the 21st October, praying for permission to erect a wall or facing in front of their premises, be referred to the Improvement Committee for their consideration and report.

By Councillor Weekes—

20. That this Council is of opinion, that the comfort and convenience of the citizens generally would be greatly promoted by the regular watering of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and resolve, that it be referred to the Water Committee, to consider the best means for carrying the same into effect, and to report thereon to this Council, as early as possible, with on estimate of the probable expense and the localities to which it might be most advantageously applied.

By Alderman Fisher—

21. That the Report of the Water and Lighting Committee, dated 26th September, and received by the Council on 9th November, recommending the removal of the Water Fountains at the corner of Park and Castlereagh streets, and in Clarence-street, at the rear of the Old Barracks, be adopted

22. That the Report of the Water and Lighting Committee of date 16th October, received by the Council on 9th November, recommending a three-inch water main to be laid in Windmill-street, be adopted.

23. That the Report of the Water and Lighting Committee of date 16th October, received by the Council on 9th November last, recommending the appointment of an Engine House Keeper, be adopted.

By Councillor Thornton—

24. That the City Surveyor be instructed to prepare a specification and estimate of the cost of levelling and forming Yurong, Riley, and Crown streets, from William-street to the South Head Road, and Francis-street, from College-street to its eastern extremity, the said specification and estimate to be submitted to this Council as early as practicable.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAMDEN.

November 14.—The hay cutting is in full operation, and there is a most abundant crop. A good deal of wheat on the low lands was lodged by the floods, but the most of this will be convertible into fodder by the provident farmer. All the wheat above the water level looks full and promising, and is just beginning to turn colour. We have abundant employment for hundreds of hands, and are, with the will and the means to pay, absolutely in distress for labour. The whole face of the country is beautiful beyond description—and it is matter of much self denial and regret that we have not time to inflict upon you any details. All our perceptions of the picturesque and beautiful are merged in the general cry for labour which pervades the length and breadth of the district—and we hope will be responded to by the hundreds of sturdy idlers who throng the streets of Sydney, and would here find comfortable employment. This is, indeed, the sole object of our present letter.

WINDSOR.

Weights.—It may be remembered that in our last communication the case of the Queen v. Robert Dick had been argued at some length, and that their worships felt a difficulty in entering upon the merits of the case until they communicated with the Attorney General. Their worships now announced that they had received a reply to their communication, and that the objections urged by Mr. Brown must be overruled. The merits of the case were then entered into, Mr. Lambton, as before, appearing as counsel for the Crown; the time occupied in arguing the case was not long: after which, from the evidence called, it was clearly proved that Mr. Dick's single weight was deficient about a dram. He was fined in the sum of 5s. with 5s. 8d. costs. The remaining cases for that day's hearing were 22 in number, and all were anxiously waiting the result of the first, as upon it the balance weighed, either in favour or against them, but as the balance went against Mr. Dick in the first case, so it also went against the whole of the others. Those who had signified their intention to the Chief Constable of defending their cases, were fined in the sum of 5s. each weight, with 10s. 8d. costs; those who had not signified such an intention were fined in the sum of 5s. for each weight and 5s. 8d. costs. The greatest number of weights that were seized from any individual on the list as being deficient in weight were six, which varied down to one. The deficiencies in the weights varied from two ounces and about a quarter down to about one dram. There were two weights that were over the balance. There are several other cases to come on for hearing on Saturday next. Of course the weights were all forfeited, and ordered to be destroyed.

Petty Sessions—Court of Requests.—This Court was held here this day, (Thursday) and only two cases appeared upon the sheet: the only one of the two which was of the slightest importance was that of Booth v. Alfred Bushel and James Locke alias Graham; this case involved the question, as to the liability of carriers for goods placed in their custody; the amount claimed by Booth was £10; none of the parties had employed counsel. It appeared from Mr. John Booth's statement, that, having some furniture to remove from Blackwattle Swamp, Sydney, to Vinegar Hill, in June last; he employed the defendant Locke to take it for him; it consisted of feather beds, feather pillows and bolsters, and other bedding composed of flock and feather, and a variety of other articles, which he saw packed on the dray of the defendant Locke. Booth then started by the coach, promising to meet Locke on Vinegar Hill, on the following Saturday morning; he afterwards left the coach, and rode on horseback to Vinegar Hill. On Saturday morning he waited anxiously expecting the arrival of Locke, he saw a carrier of the name of George Collingwell passing by with his team, and asked him if he had seen anything of Locke. He stated, that as he left Howell's he saw another team draw up, which he supposed to be Locke's; after some time Locke's team came up, and after partially unloading, the articles mentioned were found missing; Locke denied having ever received them. Booth immediately went to Sydney, and applied to the Police Magistrate, Mr. Day, who referred him to the Court of Requests at Windsor. George Collingwell was called on the part of Booth, but proved very little. Mr. Booth was called, who proved having seen the articles packed upon Locke's dray, and having paid him ten shillings previously to his starting, and also to the articles having never been received. —— Sullivan proved that he assisted in putting the articles on the dray, and that he saw Mrs. Booth pay Booth 10s., and that he said to Locke, "this will be a pretty penny for you," to which Locke replied, "no, no, I must give the half to my master:" this was Booth's case. Locke, in his defence, denied that he had ever received the articles, or that he said he had to give the half to his master. Bushel said that he knew nothing at all about the matter, that he was not a carrier, but he had two or three times taken down a load of hay for a neighbour, for which, (in answer to a question from the Bench), he said he certainly got paid, but that he never in his life received a farthing for back loading, and that, in fact, he knew nothing about this transaction. The Bench awarded a verdict against the joint defendants for the full amount sued for.

Howe Bridge.—The repairs of this bridge are getting on very slowly, owing to the very few hands employed and the very heavy timber which has to be used.

Cadell's Reservoir.—We are indebted to our spirited townsman Mr. Thomas Cadell, jun., for making a reservoir. The water is supplied by pipes laid down from the reservoir to the cistern in the main building; the cistern being supplied (by steam) from the river, upon the principles of hydrostatics the water rises to its own level. Mr. Cadell only charges one halfpenny per cask.

The Weather.—Since our last, the weather has been generally wet, until Tuesday evening; on Monday it was very gloomy and very threatening all day, about 7 o'clock P.M. the rain commenced falling until about 9 o'clock, when it came down in perfect torrents, accompanied by occasional thunder and lightning; this continued during the greater part of the night and morning of Tuesday; the rain continued, but with less violence until the afternoon of Tuesday. The day was exceedingly gloomy and cold, the evening turned out fine, and since then we have had very genial weather.

The Crops.—We regret to state that the farmer has been seriously injured by the late rains. He is busily engaged in turning over his hay, in order, in some measure, to repair the injury it has received The wheat crop has been most seriously damaged; at the Kurrajong we are informed that it is quite yellow, and in most cases will not be worth reaping.

BERRIMA.

November 13.—Police Court.—Messrs. Throsby and Nicholson, J.P.'s, were the Magistrates in attendance this day. John Cody, a "Pentonville Pet," was brought before the Bench upon a charge of using violent and threatening language, expressive of an intention of using personal violence against Mr. J. Thompson, of Currickbilly. The case, which was initiated on Friday last, 8th instant, was as follows. A man named Wall, in the employment of Mr. Thompson, was engaged some days since in repairing a fence between the farms of Mr. Thompson and that of a settler named M'Donald. Cody, who is in the employ of M'Donald, came to Wall for the purpose of enquiring respecting some cows that were missing; Wall replied that he did not know anything about them; Cody then proceeded in search of the cattle, and having found them in the paddock, returned to the place where Wall had completed the repair of the fence, and desired to pass through; Wall said that the slip-pannel was not one hundred yards distant, and that rather than again break down the fence he would himself drive the cattle round. Upon this, Cody became excessively abusive, and threatened to break Wall's head, and "jump his guts out," and would serve Thompson in the same manner—"that he would settle that fellow, and put him in a water hole." A person named Brown was called upon for the defence, but his evidence went no further than to state that he had never heard the defendant make use of threatening language towards Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson being sworn, stated that he believed that not only was his own life but the lives of his family in danger from the violence of the defendant; he said he did not fear anything he could do by day, but from his knowledge of the man's character he was apprehensive of a nocturnal attack. The Bench however decided that there was no evidence to commit the defendant, and dismissed the case accordingly.

The state of the roads and bridges still continue to excite considerable complaints. A few days since, the mail from Goulburn was compelled to halt at the bridge on this side of the Fitz Roy mines, until the driver and one of the passengers could procure some sheets of bark to lay across it before it could be rendered passable, the leaders having, a few days previously, plunged up to their chests through the saplings laid across this bridge. There appears to be a difference of opinion respecting the condition of the stone bridge at Berrima, some gentlemen considering that its condition is anything but safe, whilst others hold an opinion diametrically opposite. The attention of the Executive was called to the dangerous state of this bridge by T. A. Murray, Esq., who from personal observation testified thereto.

It would be well to caution the publicans in this district from being too credulous in cashing the cheques presented to them in payment. Some time since, a person of respectable appearance called at the house of Mr. Ryan, innkeeper, at Merriworth, and tendered him a cheque purporting to be drawn upon the Commercial Bank for the sum of £1, by Mr. J. R. Thompson, of Millbank, near Goulburn. Mr. Ryan not entertaining any doubts as to the respectability of the party, immediately cashed the cheque, but after several presentations at the Bank, the reply "no funds" has been invariably returned. Circumstances of this nature will have an injurious effect by tending to inconvenience the holders of genuine cheques or orders, as the innkeepers and storekeepers will naturally look with suspicion upon this species of currency, which so very frequently turns out to be spurious.

GOULBURN

November 13. — Daring Case of Horse Stealing.—Last night or early this morning, a valuable horse was stolen out of the yard of Mr. Samuel Green; the dwelling-house of Mr. Green forms one side of the yard. While the inmates were asleep, the thieves entered by the gate leading to the main street, and took the best of three horses which were in the yard, an animal which, we believe, Mr. Green had an offer of £20 for.

Hail Storm.—About four o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 11th instant, a cloud of omnious aspect appeared in the direction of Lake Bathurst; the inhabitants generally of this town expected a similar result to what happened about five years ago, when so much damage was done by the hail; some were hurrying home, some closing their shutters—never did we see such a portentious gathering in the Heavens; but notwithstanding its threatening appearance, very little of its effects were felt here; the storm spent its fury at Lake Bathurst, where the hail did terrible damage to the orchards of Dr. Cropper, Mr. E. S. Hall, and others; the bark was peeled off the trees as if done by a knife; some of the pieces of ice measured seven and-a-half inches in circumference. When the hail ceased to fall, the rain commenced and fell in torrents; those who were never known to turn back before, were on this occasion glad to seek for shelter. We believe a great deal of rain fell at Boro. The Mulworree Creek, on which our township is built, has been running in torrents for the last two days, in consequence.

Sydney Road.—The road leading to Sydney, at the new line, is undergoing a thorough repair; the heavy sand which had to be ploughed for a mile on the Goulburn side of the Big Hill, is being cleared away, and an excellent road is in course of being made—about one-third of the part requiring repair at this place is now done. The work is under the superintendence of our Warden, W. P. Faithfull, Esq., and also E. B. Kitson, Esq. A better application of the public money could not be made than to repair this part of the road; we hope when it is executed that something will be done to relieve the worst part of the hill.

Weather, &c.—Sunshine and shower with a changeable temperature, has been the characteristic of the weather for several weeks; the moisture in the ground from the floods during the winter, and the occasional showers which we have been favoured with, have caused the general aspect of the country to present a most fertile appearance; luxuriant crops every where meet the eye, and the feed for cattle is most abundant; it is to be hoped that no casualty will take place to blast the hopes of the husbandman.

Flour, &c.—A large quantity of this article is being sent from the two mills, which are in full operation. The prices here are—first quality, £8 per ton; second, £7; ration, £6. Bran, 4d. per bushel; the price of the 2lb. loaf, best quality, 1½d.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EARLY CLOSING.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Knowing that your columns are usually open for the advocacy of the rights and liberties of *men* and *Britons*, as well as of measures calculated to promote their well being, I doubt not you will grant permission to say a few words to the public through that medium on the subject of early closing. This intrusion upon your time and space is occasioned by the return of the Sydney shopkeepers (drapers especially) to the late hour system—a system fraught with evil, characterised by fatigue and toil, prostration of mental and physical energies, and consequent disease and death. Some six months ago, through the successful exertions of a few noble and philanthropic individuals, most of the shopkeepers were induced to shorten their hours of business, allowing their young men time for some little recreation and mental improvement. No sooner, however, were the winter months over—the only time of the year in which long hours can be endured, if endurable at all;—no sooner had the warm weather set in—a sufficient reason for making the hours of business still fewer—than the drapers, following the example of a few narrow-minded avaricious individuals, returned to their old system of bondage and slavery.

In Great Britain, where the climate is far less jading than is ours, great reforms have taken place in this respect. Employers are discovering that their assistants are not mere horses or machines, but *men* endowed with immortal minds—their equals, and their dependants only from circumstances. Assistants also whose functions in too many instances were only working, eating, sleeping, are becoming awake to the fact that they have nobler elements within, than mere animal instincts, and a higher destiny before them than mere mechanical action; and are beginning to enjoy the long wished for period which delivers them from a measure at least of their absorbing and grinding toil.

We are wont to reiterate that this is the 19th century—the age of liberty and freedom, the age of advancement, and to denounce to the uttermost the very idea of slavery. But can this boasted and boasting age persuade us who experience it that the late hour system is not a species of slavery? Again, we talk of the enlightenment of the age—the march of intellect. Mental improvement is the order of the day; and he who does not obtain a considerable amount of information and is not the subject of mental cultivation, stands on low vantage ground. But what opportunities, if it does not unfit for the task, does this system afford?

Young men feel and deprecate their position. And hence that want of concern for their employer's interests which should characterise every assistant's conduct. Hence that (in too many instances pernicious) anxiety to better their situations. Hence the numerous changes (that bane to the interests of employers) ever taking place in these business establishments. Are principals politic or wise in thus oppressing their dependants? Nothing but oppression makes them long to be their own masters, and drives many of them prematurely into business on their own account. Let them feel that they are men; let them be treated as such, and they will invariably value that position which secures them a competency, affords them time for mental cultivation, and the happiness of social intercourse. To all this it is sometimes replied, but man is doomed to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. We reply. True. But is one man more so than another? And although such was the original infliction, we, being placed under a remediable dispensation, are not by that infliction necessitated to endure it in its full weight. The Jews, and indeed many of the ancients, found means of sustaining themselves as nations and individuals, and acquired wealth too, without prostituting every energy of body and mind to its acquisition. And shall we in this age of scientific improvement, of railway and telegraph, with the aid of steam, and all the advantages of machinery, be compelled to continue in slavery? I am happy to believe, and the signs of the time and the wonderful inventions and discoveries of every day occurrence confirm the belief, that the time fast hastens when the aid of machinery, &c., will be so great and so perfect as entirely to supersede the necessity of so great a part of mankind devoting their every faculty merely to enable them to drag out a miserable existence. Experience teaches us, and almost every young man knows it, that the number of hands indispensably necessary for carrying on retail establishments as they ought to be, can perform all that is essential in far less time than is allotted them, and much time is spent in making work merely for the appearance of the thing.

Employers, we make our appeal to you. There is a boon to be conferred—it is in your hands to confer it. Will you do so? The present is said to be an age behind none ever enjoyed for high moral principle, and philanthropic, benevolent, disinterested actions. Shopkeepers, we entreat you give proof of the assertion. But if any are so contracted in their views as not at once to yield to our suggestions, surely they can so arrange as to allow half of their assistants at a time on alternate evenings, their liberty from six o'clock. There is, however, no necessity for such a restriction. Nothing but avaricious selfishness enslaved and kept so many myriads of African and American Indians in slavery. Nothing but the opposite principle redeemed them from their bondage. Nothing but avarice keeps Europeans and Australians in thraldom. Shall that principle prevail?

We appeal to purchasers of all classes. This boon is in your hands. Will you grant it? But especially to the sex we all esteem and love. Mothers and daughters we want your co-operation in this matter. Without you we shall not succeed. We think, too, you are somewhat interested in it. Is it right, is it prudent, to wear down that strength which would otherwise be devoted to make for you social and happy homes. Young ladies, this late hour system is the reason that so many of you remain single. If you will patronise it, you deserve to die old maids.

Some young men have broken through the restraints of circumstances and taken to themselves wives; but a miserable concern it is for them. They rise in the morning to go to business, and return at night worn out and fatigued to go to sleep.

Again, we appeal to all assistants—young men especially. This boon is to be obtained—it is your right and privilege. You may have it if you will. Reason as well as right is on your side. We advocate not insubordination. No, nothing of the kind—rather your best efforts in the promotion of the interests of your employers, but organisation among yourselves, and calm but unflinching remonstrance with your opponents. Agitation, agitation, must be your watchword till you obtain your request. Bring the matter, every one of you, under the consideration of your friends and acquaintances—dissuade them from laying out a farthing after a reasonable hour, and from dealing with those individuals who oppose and refuse your reasonable demands Thus, if you will only be up and at it, the little leaven which has begun to work will soon leaven the whole lump. Commerce is an absorbing pursuit, and destroys noble feelings and sentiments. Nevertheless, if we earnestly struggle we shall triumph. Love of wealth and narrow-mindedness may by their outbreaks and undermining efforts temporarily arrest our progress, and protract the issue of our encounter, but final success is certain. Whoever refuses to take part in gaining it, victory must—shall be achieved. Light will chase away darkness. The present is an era of progress. The period hastens, nay, even now is, when a vast amount of abuse and perversion of mind and body shall be lessened.

Hoping that some abler pen than mine will take up the subject, I beg to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen, yours, &c.,
ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, November 13.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CHEAPNESS.
TEA.

(From Dickens' Household Words.)

The history of tea from its first introduction to England, may be read in the history of taxation. It appears to have escaped the notice of nearly all writers on tea, that the first tax is a curious illustration of the original mode of its sale. By the act of the 22nd and 23rd Charles II., 1670 1, a duty of eighteenpence was imposed upon "every gallon of chocolate, sherbet, and tea, made and sold, to be paid by the makers thereof." It is manifest that such a tax was impossible to be collected without constant evasion; and so, after having remained on the Statute Book for seventeen years it was discovered, in 1688, that "the collecting of the duty by way of Excise upon the liquors of coffee, chocolate, and tea, is not only very troublesome and unequal upon the retailers of these liquors, but requireth such attendance of officers as makes the neat receipt very inconsiderable." The excise upon the liquor was therefore repealed, and heavy Customs' duties imposed on the imported tea.

The annals of tea may be divided into epochs. The first is that in which the liquid only was taxed, which tax commenced about ten years after we have any distinct record of the public or private use of tea. In 1660, dear old Pepys writes, "I did send for a cup of tea (a China drink) of which I never had drank before." In 1667, the herb had found its way into his own house: "Home, and there find my wife making of tea; a drink which Mr. Pelling, the Potticary, tells her is good for her cold and defluxions."

Mrs. Pepys making her first cup of tea is a subject to be painted. How carefully she metes out the grains of the precious drug, which Mr. Pelling, the Potticary, has sold her at a most enormous price—a crown an ounce at the very least. She has tasted the liquor once before; but then there was sugar in the infusion—a beverage only for the highest. If tea should become fashionable, it will cost in housekeeping as much as their claret. However, Pepys says, the price is coming down; and he produces the handbill of Thomas Garway, in Exchange Alley, which the lady peruses with great satisfaction; for the worthy merchant says, that although "tea in England hath been sold in the leaf for six pounds, and sometimes for ten pounds the pound weight," he "by continued care and industry in obtaining the best tea," now "sells tea for 16s. to 50s. a pound." Garway not only sells tea in the leaf, but "many noblemen, physicians, merchants, &c., daily resort to his house to drink the drink thereof." The coffee-houses soon ran away with the tea-merchant's liquid customers. They sprang up all over London; they became a fashion at the Universities. Coffee and tea came into England as twin-brothers. Like many other foreigners, they received a full share of abuse and persecution from the people and the state. Coffee was denounced as "hell broth," and tea as "poison." But the coffee-houses became fashionable at once; and for a century were the exclusive resorts of wits and politicians. "Here," says a pamphleteer of 1673, "haberdashers of political small wares meet, and mutually abuse each other and the public, with bottomless stories and headless notions." Clarendon, in 1666, proposed, either to suppress them, or to employ spies to note down the conversation In 1670 the liquids sold at the coffee-houses were to be taxed. We can scarcely imagine a state of society in which the excise officer was superintending the preparation of a gallon of tea, and charging his eightpence. The exciseman and the spy were probably united in the same person. During this period we may be quite certain that tea was unknown, as a general article of diet, in the private houses even of the wealthiest. But it was not taxation which then kept it out of use. The drinkers of tea were ridiculed by the wits, and frightened by the physicians. More than all, a new habit had to be acquired. The praise of Boyle was nothing against the ancient influences of ale and claret. It was then a help to excess instead of a preventive. A writer in 1682 says,—"I know some that celebrate good Thee for preventing drunkenness, taking it before they go to the tavern, and use it very much also after a debauch." One of the first attractions of "the cup which cheers but not inebriates" was as a minister of evil.

The second epoch of tea was that of excessive taxation; which lasted from the five shillings Customs' duty of 1688 to 1745, more than half a century, in which fiscal folly and prohibition were almost convertible terms. Yet tea gradually forced its way into domestic use. In a Tatler of 1710 we read, "I am credibly informed, by an antiquary who has searched the registers in which the bills of fare of the court are recorded, that instead of tea and bread and butter, which have prevailed of late years, the maids of honour in Queen Elizabeth's time were allowed three rumps of beef for their breakfast." Tea for breakfast must have been expensive in 1710. In the original edition of the Tatler, we have many advertisements about tea, one of which we copy:—

From the Tatler of October 10, 1710.

"Mr. Fary's 16s. Bohee Tea, not much inferior in goodness to the best Foreign Bohee Tea, is sold by himself only, at the Bell in Gracechurch-street. Note,—the best Foreign Bohee is worth 30s. a pound; so that what is sold at 20s. or 21s. must either be faulty Tea, or mixed with a proportionate quantity of damaged Green or Bohee, the worst of which will remain black after infusion."

"Mr. Fary's 16s. Bohee Tea, not much inferior in goodness to the best Foreign Bohee Tea" was, upon the face of it, an indigenous manufacture. "The best Foreign Bohee is worth 30s. a pound." With such Queen Anne refreshed herself at Hampton Court:

Here thou, great Anna, whom three realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea.

When the best tea was at 30s. a pound, the home consumption of tea was about a hundred and forty thousand pounds per annum. A quarter of a century later, in the early tea-drinking days of Dr. Johnson, the consumption had quadrupled. And yet tea was then so dear, that Garrick was cross even with his favourite actress for using it too freely. "I remember," says Johnson, "drinking tea with him long ago, when Peg Woffington made it, and he grumbled at her for making it too strong. He had then begun to feel money in his purse, and did not know when he should have enough of it." In 1745, the last year of the second tea epoch, the consumption was only seven hundred and thirty thousand pounds per annum. Yet even at this period tea was forcing itself into common use. Duncan Forbes, in his Correspondence, which ranges from 1715 to 1748, is bitter against "the excessive use of tea, which is now become so common that the meanest families, even of labouring people, particularly in boroughs, make their morning's meal of it, and thereby wholly disuse the ale, which heretofore was their accustomed drink; and the same drug supplies all the labouring women with their afternoon's entertainments, to the exclusion of the twopenny."

In 1745, the quantity of tea retained for home consumption was 730,729 lbs. In 1746, it amounted to 2,358,589 lbs. The consumption was trebled. The duty had been reduced, in 1745, from 4s. per lb. to 1s. per lb., and 25 per cent. on the gross price. For forty years afterwards, the Legislature contrived to keep the consumption pretty equal with the increase of the population, putting on a little more duty when the demand seemed a little increasing. These were the palmy days of Dr. Johnson's tea triumphs—the days in which he describes himself as "a hardened and shameless tea drinker, who has for many years diluted his meals with only the infusion of this fascinating plant: whose kettle has scarcely time to cool; who with tea amuses the evenings; with tea solaces the midnights; and with tea welcomes the morning." This was the third epoch—that of considerable taxation, enhancing the monopoly price of an article sold to the people at exorbitant profits.

In 1785, the Government boldly repealed the Excise duty; and imposed only a Customs' duty of 12½ per cent. The consumption of tea was doubled in the first year after the change, and quadrupled in the third The system was too good to last. The concession of three years in which the public might freely use an article of comfort was quite enough for official liberality and wisdom. New duties were imposed in 1787; the consumption was again driven back, and by additional duty upon duty, was kept far behind the increase of the the population for another thirty years. In 1784, the annual consumption was only 4,948,983 lbs.; in 1787, with a reduced duty, it was 17,047,054 lbs.: in 1807, when we had almost reached the climax of high duties, it was only 19,239,212 lbs. This state of things, with very slight alteration, continued till the peace. The consumption had been nearly stationary for thirty years, with a duty raised from 12½ per cent. to 96 per cent. Those were the days, which some of us may remember, when we paid 12s. a pound for our green tea, and 8s. for our black; the days when convictions for the sale of spurious tea were of constant occurrence; and yet the days when Cobbett was alarmed lest tea should become a common beverage, and calculated that between eleven and twelve pounds a year were consumed by a cottager's family in tea-drinking. During this fourth epoch of excessive taxation, the habit of tea-drinking had become so rooted in the people, that no efforts of the Government could destroy it. The teas under 2s. 6d. a pound (the Company's warehouse prices without duty), were the teas of the working classes—the teas of the cottage and the kitchen. In 1801 such teas paid only an excise of 15 per cent.; in 1803 they paid 60 per cent.; in 1806, 90 per cent. And yet the washerwoman looked to her afternoon "dish of tea," as something that might make her comfortable after her twelve hours' labour; and balancing her saucer on a tripod of three fingers, breathed a joy beyond utterance as she cooled the draught. The factory workman then looked forward to the singing of the kettle, as some compensation for the din of the spindle. Tea had found its way even to the hearth of the agricultural labourer. He "had lost his rye teeth"—to use his own expression for his preference of wheaten bread—and he would have his ounce of tea as well as the best of his neighbours. Sad stuff the chandler's shop furnished him: no commodity brought hundreds of miles from the interior of China, chiefly by human labour; shipped according to the most expensive arrangements; sold under a limited competition at the dearest rate; and taxed as highly as its wholesale cost. The small tea-dealers had their manufactured tea. But they had also their smuggled tea. The pound of tea which sold for eight shillings in England, was selling at Hamburg for fourteen-pence. It was hard indeed if the artisan did not occasionally obtain a cup of good tea at a somewhat lower price than the King and John Company had willed. No dealer could send out six pounds of tea without a permit. Excisemen were issuing permits and examining permits all over the kingdom. But six hundred per cent. profit was too much for the weakness of human nature and the power of the exciseman.

From the peace to the opening of the China tea-trade in 1833, and the repeal of the excise duty in 1834, there was a considerable increase in the consumption of tea, but not an increase at all comparable to the increase since 1834. We consumed ten million pounds more tea in 1833 than in 1816, a period of sixteen years; we consumed in 1848, a period of fifteen years, seventeen million pounds more than in 1833. In 1848 we retained for home consumption, 48,735,791 pounds. It is this present period of large consumption which forms the fifth epoch.

The present duty on tea is 2s. 2¼d. a pound. The experienced housewife knows where to buy excellent tea at 4s. a pound. But there are shops in London where tea may be bought at 3s., and 3s. 4d. a pound. Such low priced teas are used more freely than ever by the hard-working poor. The duty is now unvarying, but enormously high. It is unnecessary to assume that the cheap teas are now adulterated teas. In the London Price Currents of the present May, there are several sorts of tea as low as 8d. per pound, wholesale without duty. The finer teas vary from 1s. to 2s. In 1833, previous to the opening of the China trade, the price of Congou tea in the Company's warehouses ranged from 2s. to 3s. per pound; in 1850 the lowest current price was 9d., the highest 1s. 4d. In 1833, the Company's price of Hyson tea varied from 3s. to 5s. 6d.; in 1850, the lowest current price was 1s. 2d., the highest 3s. 4d.

With the amount of duty on tea twice as high in 1850 as in 1833, how is it that tea may be universally bought at one-half of the price of 1833? How is it that an article which yields five millions of revenue has become so cheap that it is now scarcely a luxury? Before we answer this, let us explain why we say that the duty is twice as high now as in 1833. Before the opening of the China trade tea was taxed under the Excise at an ad-valorem duty of ninety-six per cent. on one sort, and one hundred per cent. on another, which gave an average of about half-a-crown a pound. Those who resisted the destruction of the Company's monopoly predicted that the supply would fall off under the open trade; that the Chinese would not deal with private merchants; that the market for tea in China was a limited one; that tea would become scarcer and dearer. The Government knew better than this. It repealed the Excise duty with all its cumbrous machinery of permits; and it imposed a Customs' duty *at per pound*, which exists now, as it did in 1846, with the addition of five per cent. Had the duty of 1833 been continued,—the hundred per cent. duty—the great bulk of tea, which is sold at an average of a shilling a pound would have been only taxed a shilling a pound; it is now taxed 2s. 2¼d. By a side-wind, the Government, with what some persons may call financial foresight, doubled the tax upon the humbler consumers. But it may be fairly questioned whether, if the tax of 1833 had continued, the Government would not have secured as much revenue by the poor doubling their consumption of tea. The demand for no article of general use is so fluctuating as that for tea. In seasons of prosperity, the consumption rises several millions of pounds above the average; in times of depression it falls as much below. Tea is the barometer of the poor man's command of something more than bread. With a tax of 2s. 2¼d. a pound, it is clear that if sound commercial principles, improved navigation, wholesale competition, and moderate retail profits, had not found their way into the tea-trade, since the abolition of the monopoly in 1833, the revenue upon tea would have been stationary, instead of having increased a million and a half. All the manifold causes that produce commercial cheapness in general—science, careful employment of capital in profitable exchange, certainty and rapidity of communication, extension of the market—have been especially working to make tea cheap. Tea is more and more becoming a necessary of life to all classes. Tea was denounced first as a poison, and then as an extravagance. Cobbett was furious against it. An Edinburgh Reviewer of 1823, keeps no terms with its use by the poor: "We venture to assert, that when a labourer fancies himself refreshed with a mess of this stuff, sweetened by the coarsest black sugar, and with azure blue milk, it is only the warmth of the water that soothes him for the moment; unless, perhaps, the sweetness may be palatable also." It is dangerous even for great reviewers to "venture to assert." In a few years after comes Liebig, with his chemical discoveries; and demonstrates that coffee and tea have become necessaries of life to whole nations, by the presence of one and the same substance in both vegetables, which has a peculiar effect upon the animal system; that they were both originally met with amongst nations whose diet is chiefly vegetable—and, by contributing to the formation of bile, their peculiar functions have become a substitute for animal food to a large class of the population whose consumption of meat is very limited, and to another large class who are unable to take regular exercise.

Tea and coffee, then, are more especially essential to the poor. They supply a void which the pinched labourer cannot so readily fill up with weak and sour ale; they are substitutes for the country walk to the factory girl, or the seamstress in a garret. They are ministers to temperance; they are home comforts. Mrs. Piozzi making tea for Dr. Johnson till four o'clock in the morning, and listening contentedly to his wondrous talk, is a pleasant anecdote of the first century of tea; the artisan's wife, lingering over the last evening cup, while her husband reads his newspaper or his book, is something higher, which belongs to our own times.

The Crossing of the Rubicon.—About ten miles from the Ariminum, and twice that distance from Ravenna, the frontier of Italy and Gaul was traced by the stream of the Rubicon. This little river, red with the drainage of the peat and mosses from which it descends, is formed by the union of the mountain torrents, and is nearly dry in the summer, like most of the water-courses on the eastern side of the Apennines. In the month of November the wintry flood might present a barrier more worthy of the position which it once occupied; but the northern frontier of Italy had long been secure from invasion, and the channel was spanned by a bridge of no great dimensions. Cæsar seems to have made his last arrangements in secret, and concealed his design till the moment he had fixed for its accomplishment. On the morning of the fifteenth he sent forward some cohorts to the river, while he remained himself at Ravenna, and showed himself at a public spectacle throughout the day. He invited company to his table, and entertained them with his usual ease and affability. It was not till sunset that he made an excuse for a brief absence, and then, mounting a car yoked with mules hired from a mill in the vicinity, hastened with only a few attendants to overtake his soldiers at the appointed spot. In his anxiety to avoid the risk of being encountered and his movements divulged, he left the high road, and soon lost his way in the bye-paths of the country. One after another the torches of his party became extinguished, and he was left in total darkness. It was only by taking a peasant for a guide and alighting from his vehicle that he at last reached his destination. The ancients amused themselves with picturing the guilty hesitation with which the founder of a line of despots stood, as they imagined, on the brink of the fatal river, and paused for an instant before he committed the irrevocable act, pregnant with the destinies of a long futurity Cæsar, indeed, in his commentaries, makes no allusion to the passage of the Rubicon, and, at the moment of stepping on the bridge, his mind was probably absorbed in the arrangements he had made for the march of his legions, or for their reception by his friends in Ariminum. We may feel an interest, however, in remarking how the incident was coloured by the imaginations of its first narrators; and the old tradition recorded by Suetonius is too picturesque and too characteristic of the Italian cast of legend to be passed by without notice. 'Even now,' Cæsar had said, 'we may return; if we cross the bridge, arms must decide the contest.' At that moment of suspense there appeared suddenly the figure of a youth, remarkable for comeliness and stature, playing on a flute, the pastoral emblem of peace and security. The shepherds about the spot mingled with the soldiers and struggled towards him, captivated by his simple airs; when, with a violent movement, he snatched a trumpet from one of the military band, rushed with it to the bank of the river, and blowing a furious blast of martial music, leapt into the water, and disappeared on the opposite side. 'Let us advance,' exclaimed Cæsar, where the Gods direct, and our enemies invite us. Be the die cast.' The soldiers dashed across the bridge or the ford, and, giving them not an instant for reflection, the bold invader led them straight to Ariminum, entering its undefended walls with the first break of dawn.—*Merivale's Roman Empire.*

Scottish Fetes.—The Scottish fête given last year in Holland Park, for exemplifying and encouraging in the South the pastimes of the North, was renewed this year with improved arrangements, and with such increased success as will probably secure the exhibition a perennial recurrence. The Queen and Prince Albert, with their guest the Prince of Prussia, were present on Monday, the first day, and remained above an hour, enjoying with zest the competitions in racing, caber-tossing, throwing the hammer, and putting the stone; and more especially delighting in the spirited and graceful performances of sword dances, strathspeys, and reels. The two Princes were much edified by a contest between English combatants with the bayonet and Scotch swordsmen with the claymore and target, which are deemed to have established beyond further contest the superiority of the conjoined point and fence over the point alone, even when wielded with double-handed power at the end of a musket shaft. On the other hand, the English had the honour to show the best sort of wrestling to their friendly opponents from the Land of Cakes. At the Queen's desire, Cluny Macpherson and Davidson of Tulloch were introduced to her by the Marquis of Breadalbane, the President of the Scottish Society. The sports were renewed on Tuesday, with the addition of a preliminary bout of archery. Mr. Roualeyn Gordon Cumming, the lion-hunter of South Africa, with some other gentlemen, took part in the feats, and somewhat astonished the Nepaulese Embassy with their power and skill. A banquet at Freemasons' Hall wound up the proceedings.—*Spectator, July 6.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

NOVEMBER 15.—Christopher Mitchell, United States whaling ship, 389 tons, Captain Sullivan, from the Fisheries.

November 15.—Ann, U.S. ship, 334 tons, Captain Gilbert, from Guymass the 6th August, in ballast

November 15.—Hirondelle, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Saunders, from Launceston the 7th instant. Passengers — Mrs. Saunders, Mr. Saunderson, and five discharged soldiers of the 11th regiment.

November 15. — Emma, brig, 139 tons, Captain Pockley, from Hobart Town the 7th instant. Passengers—Captain Russell, Miss Fitzgerald, John Gardiner, wife, and three children, and one soldier 11th regiment.

DEPARTURES.

November 15.—Albion, schooner, 84 tons, Captain Kelly, for Moreton Bay. Passengers —J. Hinks, J. Johnson, J. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson, J. Kennedy, J. Lyall.

November 15.—Sarah, brig, 130 tons, Captain Grant, for Kawau via Newcastle.

November 15 —Eliza Francis, barque, 290 tons, Captain Allen, for Adelaide via Newcastle, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Ronald and family, Mr. T. Stevens, A. M'Donald.

November 15.—Undaunted, barque, 301 tons, Captain Walker, for Kiapara.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Josephine, for Manila via Isle of Pines; Christina, for Melbourne; Narragansett, for Nantucket; Scotia, for Otago; Mary, for Moreton Bay; Lucy Ann, for the Isle of Pines.

CLEARANCES.

November 15.—Lucy Ann, cutter, 37 tons, Captain Bell, for the Isle of Pines, in ballast.

November 15 —Ann Mary, schooner, 51 tons, Captain Brown, for Moreton Bay.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 15.—Paterson Packet, 41, Brown, from Newcastle, with 640 bushels maize, 12 bales wool, and 40 tons coals; Jane Williams, 33, Louther, from Newcastle, with 800 bushels barley, and 400 bushels maize; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 40 bags potatoes, 20 bags wheat, 160 kegs butter, 5 casks ale, 4 tons bark, 2000 feet timber, 30 pigs, 18 calves, and 6 cases leather; Ruth, 12, Wells, from Brisbane Water, with 16,000 shingles, 270 bushels shells, and 10 bushels corn; Young Billy, 18, Carbuss, from the Hawkesbury, with 50,000 shingles, and 200 bushels shells.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 15.—Ruth, 12, Wells, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Rover, 15, Shaw, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Young Billy, 18, Carbuss, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; Hannah, 56, Ellis, for the Clarence River, with sundries; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; Elizabeth, 36, Tyrrel; Caroline, 29, Prider; Adventure, 22, Burgess; Warlock, 43, Gibson, all for Newcastle, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

November 15.—Hirondelle, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Saunders, from Launceston: 2000 bushels wheat, 17 tons bark, E. M. Sayers; 3 tons bark, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.

November 15. — Emma, brig, 189 tons, Captain Pockley, from Hobart Town: 19 hogsheads rum, Jencken, Barber, and Co.; 4 cases kangaroo skins, Thomas Hopkins; 8 barrels rice, E. M. Sayers; 10 tons potatoes, J. Cook; 1 case seeds, A. Foss; 5 barrels apples, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 1 case matches, Watkins and Dean; 1 case apples, 4 baskets gooseberries, 45 bags malt, 2 cases preserved meats, 7 casks chocolate, 1 case rivets, 1 case kangaroo skins, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

A Mail will close at the Post Office, as follows:—

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the Bride, this day at noon.

PORT PHILLIP.

ARRIVALS. — November 5. Circassian, schooner, 112 tons, Smith, from Hobart Town, 1st instant. Helen, brig, 109 tons, M'Arthur, from Hobart Town 1st instant. 6. Alice, schooner, 88 tons, Robertson, from Launceston 3rd instant. 7. Ariel, schooner, 49 tons, Cole, from Circular Head 5th instant.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVALS —November 1. Calcutta, barque, 484 tons, Wrankmore, from London the 13th of July; Sir William Wallace, brig, 228 tons, Cracknell, from the South Seas, with 18½ tons sperm and 18 tuns black oil. 2. Amicus, schooner, 150 tons, Arthur, from Auckland 3. Pilot, schooner, 91 tons, Moodie, from Port Phillip; Jenny Lind, schooner, 136 tons, Hargrave, from Port Phillip; Flying Fish, schooner, 122 tons, Ogilvie, from Port Phillip; Agenoria, schooner, 107 tons, Lang, from Port Albert. 4. Henry Edward, schooner, 74 tons, Maybee, from Geelong; Frances, barque, — tons, Mar, from Honolulu; Rebecca, brig, 226 tons, Simpson, for Sydney, returned to port yesterday, having lost an anchor and cable off Passage Point.

DEPARTURES.—November 1. Panama, brig, 224 tons, Cook, for Port Phillip; Albert Packet, schooner, 93 tons, Abson, for Port Albert. 2. Miranda, schooner, 127 tons, Bentley, for Port Albert. 3. Free Trader, schooner, 149 tons, Adams, for Port Albert.

The Hirondelle, from Launceston, reports the arrival of the Stirlingshire, from London, on the 4th instant; also, having passed the Shamrock, steamer, off Wilson's Promontory, on the 8th instant, and on Wednesday the 13th instant, passed the Prince of Wales, Thomas and Henry, Diana, and Lillias, all off the Pigeon House. The Sir John Byng was loading, and would sail on or about the 14th.

The Scotia, for Otago, was anchored in Watson's Bay yesterday evening.

The barque Sabina, 308 tons, Captain Napper, and the Rebecca, brig, left Hobart Town in company with the Emma, and are now hourly expected.

The American ship Ann sailed from Guymass (Gulph of California), on the 6th August. She is bound to Newcastle, for coals, has not touched anywhere, brings no news, and has not spoken any vessels during her long passage—which is attributable to light and variable winds.

By the arrival of the Emma and Hirondelle we learn that there have been some very heavy easterly gales on the coast, which will account for the steamer Shamrock being detained in Twofold Bay; also the Diana, Thomas and Henry, Prince of Wales, and Lillias, having made so little progress since their departure on the 9th instant.

Ships spoken by the Christopher Mitchell: —August 5, in lat. 31·33 N., and long. 166· E., the Massachusetts, of New Bedford, with 700 barrels sperm oil. August 14, barque Hydaspe, of New Bedford, 20 months out, with 800 barrels sperm oil. August 26, in lat. 32 20 N., and long. 167·30 E., ship Milton, Captain Smith, of New Bedford, out 36 months, with 2000 barrels sperm oil. In lat. 31· N., and long. 168· E., ship London Packet, of Fairhaven, out 34½ months, with 750 barrels sperm oil.

The schooner Albert, 44 tons, G. Brush, master and owner, with a cargo of potatoes and paling, left Circular Head for Melbourne, on 9th September, since which she has not been heard of. It appears that in coming out of the river Forth, she bumped on the bar and put in at Circular Head for her clearance, in a leaky state, but the master not wishing to delay the vessel deferred having her surveyed until she arrived at Port Phillip. The master of the cutter Fly, bound from Melbourne to Macquarie Harbour, reports that on the 27th September, when about thirty-five miles from Circular Head, he observed the body of a man floating face upwards, and shortly after he passed a small boat bottom up; but as the wind was blowing strongly from the S.W. he was unable to pick up either. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the Albert, and it is feared she has foundered at sea.—*Launceston Examiner, November 6.*

The Christopher Mitchell, of New Bedford, left Upulo in April last, and has met with much success, having taken since that time 500 barrels sperm oil; her cruising ground was off the Japan Coast, where whales are reported to be very plentiful. The ship has now on board 1000 barrels sperm oil. On the 15th instant she spoke the Leonore, two days out from Newcastle, bound to San Francisco.

THE SPY.—This vessel, a Hobart Town trader, on her voyage from Melbourne to Circular Head, saw, about forty miles from Circular Head, the body of a man floating in the water and, a little farther on, a square stern boat, varnished, about fourteen feet long. Captain Archie made several attempts to get them on board, but, owing to it blowing very hard at the time, he was unable to accomplish his purpose.—*Hobart Town Advertiser.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION

November.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
16	SATURDAY	5 7	6 53	4 57	5 31
17	SUNDAY	5 6	6 54	6 3	6 31

Full Moon, 2·39 A.M., November 20.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, NOVEMBER 16,

WILL be presented, for the last time, the Drama, entitled RAG-PICKER OF PARIS! Father Jean, Mr. Rogers; Pierre Garousse, Mr. Belfield; Henri Berville, Mr. Willis; Marie Didier, Mrs. Guerin; Claire Hoffman, Mrs. F. Willis. After which, the Burlesque, entitled THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, on the most approved commercial principles. Duke of Venice, Mr. Griffiths; Antonio, Mr. Belfield; Bassanio, Miss Hart; Gratiano, Mr. F. Howson; Lorenzo, Mr. J. Howson; Shylock, Mr. Rogers; Tubal, Mr. Spencer; Portia, Mrs Guerin; Nerissa, Madame Torning; Jessica, Mrs. Rogers. To conclude with the new Farce entitled NICE YOUNG LADIES.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1850.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

OUR NEW CONSTITUTION AS AMENDED BY THE LORDS.

WE have before us two copies of the Australian Colonies Government Bill, one as amended by the House of Commons in Committee, and the other as amended by the Lords.

In both copies the provisions for giving to the Federal Assembly, under certain restrictions, a control over the Waste Lands and the revenues thence arising, is altogether omitted.

In the Bill as sent back by the Lords, the amendments are few in number, but some of them of considerable importance; and as there can be no doubt, after Lord JOHN RUSSELL's intimation in the lower House, that the measure so modified would be agreed to by the Commons, and is now the law of the land, we shall specify the main particulars of which the alterations consist.

The first occurs in clause 2, respecting the composition of the Legislative Council. As passed by the Commons, the clause enacted that such number of the members of the Legislative Council of each of the said colonies respectively as is equal to one-third part of the whole number, or, if such whole number be not exactly divisible by three, "*such number as is next greater than one-third of the whole number*," shall be appointed by HER MAJESTY. For the words here printed in italics the Lords have substituted "one third of the next greater number which is divisible by three." This is a distinction without any but a technical difference. Suppose, for example, the whole number to be 37 or 38, the third part would, under either arrangement, be 13. The Lords' plan is, however, the more accurate of the two, seeing that the third part of certain numbers runs into circulating decimals.

The second alteration relates to the division of the territory into Electoral Districts. In the Commons' Bill, these districts are confined to those parts of the territory which lie "within the boundaries of location." In the Lords', the Electoral Districts are to extend all over the colony.

The third alteration is in the clause defining the qualification of voters at elections of members of Council. In the Commons' Bill this clause, numbered 5, merely enacts that, as regards New South Wales, the provisions of the existing law shall, for the present, remain as they are. In the Lords', the clause is numbered 4, and, as our readers are already aware, reduces the qualifications to one-half of their present standard, the freehold from £200 to £100, and the household from £20 to £10; and, moreover, extends the right of voting to persons holding depasturing licenses under the Crown, or having a leasehold estate in possession of £10 per annum, upon a lease which, at the date of the writ, has not less than three years to run.

The fourth alteration relates to Van Diemen's Land and South Australia exclusively. In the Commons' Bill, there is a provision empowering the Legislatures of those colonies to reduce the minimum value of lands and tenements constituting the qualifications of electors and elective members respectively. In the Lords', this provision is struck out.

All the other alterations, until we come to clause 30, are designed merely to preserve the harmony of the Act under previous or subsequent modifications. The 30th and two following clauses in the Commons' Bill, authorising the establishment of a General Assembly, and defining its powers, are struck out in the Lords'.

The next alteration is in the clause empowering the Colonial Legislatures to alter their own constitutions. In the Commons' Bill, Legislatures were authorised to alter the qualification of electors and elective members, and to establish a second Legislative Chamber; "*and generally to vary in any manner not hereinbefore authorised the Constitution of such Legislative Councils respectively.*" In the Lords' copy, this latter passage is struck out, the others remaining. In both copies the exercise of these powers is made subject to HER MAJESTY's pleasure.

We have now noticed all the material *alterations* introduced by the Lords; but their Lordships have also introduced an entirely *new* clause. In the Bill as passed by the Commons, there was a clause making it lawful for HER MAJESTY from time to time, upon the petition of the inhabitant householders of any territories in New South Wales lying northward of the thirtieth degree of south latitude, to detach such territories from this colony, and to erect them into a separate colony or colonies. The Lords have retained this clause entire; but they have added to it a clause, of which the following is a full copy:—

Legislative Councils may be established in the newly erected Colonies.

XXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Legislature which may be constituted according to the provisions of the last-mentioned Act, in any colony established under such Act, or under the enactment hereinbefore contained, by any ordinance or ordinances to be made for that purpose, subject to the conditions and restrictions to which ordinances to be made by such legislature may by law be subject, to establish a Legislative Council within such colony, to consist of such number of members as they shall think fit; and such number of the members of such Council as is equal to one third part of the whole number of members of such Council, or if such number be not exactly divisible by three, one third of the next greater number which is divisible by three, shall be appointed by Her Majesty, and the remaining members of the Council shall be elected by the inhabitants of such colony; and it shall be lawful for such legislature, by such law or ordinance as aforesaid, to make all necessary provisions for dividing such colony into convenient Electoral Districts, and for appointing and declaring the number of members of Council to be elected for each such district, and for the compilation and revision of lists of all persons qualified to vote at the elections to be holden within such districts, and for the appointing of Returning Officers, and for the issuing, executing, and returning of the necessary writs for such elections, and for taking the poll thereat, and for determining the validity of all disputed returns, and otherwise ensuring the orderly, effective, and impartial conduct of such elections; and upon the establishment in such colony of a Legislative Council under this provision, all the provisions of this Act and of the said firstly-recited Act of the sixth year of Her Majesty, and of the said secondly-recited Act of the eighth year of Her Majesty, which are hereby made applicable to the colony of Western Australia, after the establishment under this Act of a Legislative Council therein, shall become applicable to the colony in which a Legislative Council is established under this provision, as if all such provisions were here repeated and applied to every such colony.

The organic alterations, then, which our new Constitution Act has undergone in its progress through the House of Lords, and which, as before observed, have now, in all probability, the full force of law, are three in number, namely, a restriction of the powers of the Colonial Legislatures to modify their own constitutions; the withdrawal of the proposed General Assembly; and the extension of the elective franchise.

The first of these alterations was introduced for the avowed purpose of preventing the Legislative Councils from originating a measure for the exclusion of Crown nominees from their respective bodies. Holding, as we do, that the Crown ought undoubtedly to possess an influence, and an influence not merely nominal, in Colonial Legislatures consisting of only one Chamber, we yet cannot see what has been either gained or lost by this restriction. Under any circumstances, no bill for the exclusion of nominees could have come into force until ratified by the QUEEN; and under the restriction there is nothing to prevent the Councils from seeking, by petition to the Crown or Parliament, what they might otherwise have sought by the initiation of a bill.

The rejection of the clauses respecting a General Assembly is, in our opinion, to be regretted; though, it must be confessed, the scheme was attended with various difficulties. An Australian federation would, however, have given to these colonies so much weight in the eyes of the parent country, especially as regards the momentous question of Transportation, in which the whole of them are directly or indirectly concerned, that we should have rejoiced had the experiment been made.

The most important of these alterations, beyond controversy, is that which reduces by one half the money qualification of electors, and extends the franchise to squatters and leaseholders. How the £10 qualification will operate, with reference to the class of men who will be returned under it as members of Council, we are not disposed to speculate. We shall await the teachings of experience, indulging the hope, meanwhile, that the results may on the whole be advantageous to the colony. As to the squatters, or, more correctly speaking, the Crown lessees, we have all along contended that, considering their wealth, intelligence, and high respectability as a body, the withholding from them of a voice in the election of legislators was not less injurious to the community than unjust and oppressive to themselves. Coupled with the other change of system, the enfranchisement of this body will be specially opportune and wholesome. If the extension of freehold and household suffrage may be thought conducive to democratic influence, it may at least be hoped that the creation of leasehold qualification will place a new element in the opposite scale.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY.

BANCO EQUITY.

BEFORE their Honors Mr. Justice DICKINSON and Mr. Justice THERRY.

W. C. WENTWORTH v. THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA AND THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

This case was specially appointed for argument to-day. At the sitting of the Court, at ten o'clock, a postponement was applied for and granted for a few hours, with a view to a settlement. In the course of the day it was intimated that a settlement, the nature of which did not transpire, had been effected.

SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

BEFORE the CHAIRMAN, and ARTHUR W. MANNING, Esq., J.P.

THE CROWN PROSECUTOR conducted the following cases on behalf of the Crown.

John Cawson was indicted for stealing one quart of whiskey and one bottle, the property of David Pertier and another. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, in Sydney Gaol, three calendar months.

William Warren Kerr was indicted for stealing an axe, the property of John Macintosh. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney Gaol three calendar months.

Mary King was indicted for stealing and receiving three chisels of the value of 3s., the property of Peter Henderson. The Jury found the prisoner not guilty, and she was discharged.

Martha Pickthorne was indicted for stealing from the person of Catherine Robinson two pounds in silver, the property of her husband. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and she was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol three calendar months.

Mary Ralph was indicted for stealing one table cover, of the value of 6s., one frock, of the value of 4s., three night gowns, of the value of 8s., and one pinafore, of the value of 1s., the property of Andrew Callaghan. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and she was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol three calendar months.

Catherine Saunders was indicted for stealing a table cloth, the property of William O'Sullivan. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and she was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol three calendar months.

Daniel M'Guiggen was indicted for stealing one shawl of the value of 15s., one waistcoat of the value of 10s., and one brooch of the value of 20s., the property of John Holt. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol for twelve calendar months. Mr. Driscoll appeared for the defence.

Samuel Howell was indicted for stealing a ring, the property of Charles Moore. The Jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity, and he was ordered to be kept in custody in Sydney Gaol until the pleasure of his Excellency be known.

James Jarrold was indicted for stealing one waistcoat of the value of 5s., and one handkerchief of the value of 3s., the property of George Venteman, of Brisbane Water. The Jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

Patrick Toole was indicted for a negligent escape, in allowing a prisoner to escape from escort. The jury found the defendant guilty, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of £20 or be imprisoned in Sydney Gaol six calendar months.

Joseph Broomhead and Thomas Ward, previously convicted of a similar offence, were brought up and sentenced to pay a fine of £10 each, or be imprisoned three calendar months in Sydney Gaol.

The Court adjourned at half-past five P.M., till ten o'clock this morning (Saturday).

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Melville a first meeting was held, but no claim was proved.

NEW INSOLVENT.

Joseph Armstrong, of Hunter-street, Sydney, veterinary surgeon. Amount of liabilities, £989 10s. Assets—value of personal property, £76 10s.; debts due, £60, total assets, £136 10s. Amount of deficiency, £853. Mr. W. Perry, official assignee.

MEETING FOR MONDAY.

In the estate of James George Hughes, an adjourned single meeting, at half past ten o'clock.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(*From late Australasian Papers.*)

GREATER difficulties exist in making a road from Nelson to the Wairau Plains than was at first supposed.—Another Assize day, says the *Nelson Examiner*, has just passed over, and no judge presented himself. Fortunately in this instance no criminals were awaiting trial, though it was impossible this could be known in Wellington, or whether business of another kind did not require the judge's presence in Nelson. Lucky Otago to have a whole judge to itself, business or no business. Why should the older settlements of Nelson and Taranaki be denied the like blessing?—Great excitement prevailed in Geelong during the Municipal elections. The following were the results: Barwan Ward, Myles 43, Marshall 42; Bellerine Ward, Harding 125, Duggan, 62; Villamanta Ward, Mr. James Wood unopposed; Kardinia Ward, Dennys 31, Robertson 21.—A number of young men were fined for letting off fire works and rolling tar barrels through the streets of Melbourne on the evening of Guy Fawkes day.—George Whyte, of Portland Bay, had come to an untimely end by drowning. He had ridden down to meet the post, and being benighted, had got lost, and attempted to cross Koreite Creek at a place where it was not fordable. He appears to have got separated from his horse, was unable to swim, and no one was with him to render assistance. The body was recovered two days after.—Mr. Worley sold ten tons of Douglas River coal, by auction, at prices ranging from 28s. to 30s. per ton. The competition was very spirited. Coal is reported to have been found on the estate of Mr. John Abbott, Long Bay, near Hobart Town.—A dispute, the nature of which does not appear in the paper, has occurred between the Rev. G. A. Panton and a portion of the Free Church Congregation at Auckland: Mr. Panton has proceeded to Scotland, and protested against any other minister being appointed to his church.—A long list of articles sent home to the Industrial Exhibition appears in the Auckland papers.—There was a great deal of rain in Melbourne last week.—A Hobart Town paper states that the prospectus of a new Company is about to be issued, for the purpose of establishing steam communication between that port and Port Phillip: the Company is to commence with two boats of 40-horse power each, and shares are to be offered for sale on this side of the water.—In the third quarter of 1850, the exports coastwise from Belfast amounted to £10,579, and the amount of duties collected was £900.—A prize ox, fed by W. Gibson, Esq., of Snake Banks, Van Diemen's Land, weighed 1410 pounds, sinking the head and offal—the head and tongue weighed 60 pounds; another ox, fed by James Gibson, Esq., of Pleasant Banks, weighed 1364 pounds; a steer, fed by the same gentleman, turned out 1232 pounds; and a fat heifer, fed by J. Gatenby, Esq., 884 pounds: the animals were of a cross, between the Hereford and Durham breeds.—Two omnibuses run daily between Wellington and the Hutt (New Zealand). They start from the Hutt Bridge every morning, Sundays excepted, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, leaving Wellington at four in the afternoon.—The Queen's Letters Patent, incorporating the projectors of the Canterbury Association, appear in the New Zealand *Government Gazette*. They declare that "Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, and the several others of our loving subjects, being members of the Church of England, as by law established, who have formed themselves into, and are now members of the said Association, or who shall at any time hereafter become members thereof according to such regulations or bye-laws as shall be hereafter framed or enacted, shall by virtue of these presents, for ever and hereafter be and be called one body politic and corporate, for the purposes and objects aforesaid, in deed and in law, by the name and style of 'The Canterbury Association for Founding a Settlement in New Zealand,' by which name they shall have perpetual succession and a common seal."—Mr. Thomas, the principal surveyor of the Canterbury Association, returned to Wellington by the Hooghly, the preliminary surveys at Port Victoria having been completed, and the necessary arrangements made for the reception of the first settlers.—Sir George and Lady Grey had proceeded on a tour to Wellington and the Canterbury Settlement in H.M.S. Fly.—An Independent congregation was in course of formation at Auckland, under the Rev. A. Macdonald, recently a missionary in the islands.—At a meeting of the Launceston Immigration Society, the Rev. Dr. Browne in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted—"1. That the immigration of respectable females, especially of such as are qualified to engage in domestic service, is of great importance to the social happiness of this colony. 2. That the benevolent plans of Mr. Sidney Herbert to promote the emigration of distressed needlewomen of good character are cordially approved by this meeting."—There were some very heavy rains in Van Diemen's Land in the first three days of last week.

POLICE OFFICE. — The Mayor, with Mr. Brenan and Alderman Egan, were the sitting magistrates yesterday; neither of the justices on the roster was present. Messrs. Botts, Campbell, and Cooper, have been summoned for to-day.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—On Thursday forenoon, the residence of a person named Duncan, in Queen's place, was broken into, and robbed of a woman's dress, six silver spoons, and a few other articles. Suspicion rests upon a party, but nothing has as yet transpired to warrant his apprehension.

TO TOY SELLERS.—We are requested to remind the trade and buyers of fancy goods, that Mr. George A. Lloyd sells the stock-in-trade of Mrs. Maclean, upon the premises, George-street South, this morning, at 11 o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

MINERALOGY.

EXAMINATION of a mineral substance received in the first instance from W. B. C., and afterwards from Mr. Berry.

1. External aspect intermediate between that of plumbago and anthracite, but nearer that of the latter than the former.
2. Its structure, as displayed by fracture, is curvedly foliated, and the latter, effected in any direction, exhibits the smooth surfaces of folia, possessing the shining semi-metallic blackness of anthracite. The cross fracture is uneven.
3. It is perfectly opaque.
4. It yields to the knife, somewhat readily, a dull black streak, but it scratches window glass slightly; its hardness rates about 5 on the scale.
5. It is brittle, sectile, smooth, and somewhat unctuous to the touch, and soils the fingers, like coal, when handled; its powder is black.
6. Its specific gravity is 2·7 or 2·8.
7. In the open tube it gives off water and a gas which slightly reddens moistened blue litmus paper in passing over the extremity nearest the assay.
8. When held in the flame of a candle it acquires or gives off a slight coaly odour.
9. A piece of the mineral, weighing 22 grains, was subjected to the red heat of a common fire, sufficiently long to decarbonize it, or change its colour throughout, from almost coal black to whitish red, after which it was found to have lost 2 grains, the probable approximate weight of the carbon, sulphur, and water in it.
10. Before the blowpipe, on charcoal, and in the platina forceps, it either whitens or reddens on the surface, and loses its lustre, but does not fuse. To borax (after roasting on platina wire) it communicates little or no colour or change in appearance, although the former acts upon the latter, causing a slight bubbling.
11. The acids do not *appear* to exercise any action upon its powder, but the latter shows the presence of an alkali (potass?) by causing the water it is immersed in to restore the blue colour to litmus paper reddened by an acid.

I consider this mineral to be that variety of argillaceous slate or argillite called aluminous slate or shale, associated with graphic slate, the soiling portion (not graphite, another name for plumbago, nor anthracite, the specific gravity of both of which it greatly exceeds) and it is probable that exposed in heaps to the action of the air, efflorescence would take place, and crystals of alum be formed. The "Black Rock" of Quebec, a carbonaceous limestone of the transition era, yields this mineral, or rather rock, in some abundance, or one greatly resembling it; there it occurs interstratified conformably with the rest of the series, from which it is distinguished by its peculiar lustre—its undulated and foliated structure—its want of effervescence in acid—the yellow and red iron stains on its exposed section, and also occasionally by a white efflorescence, which is either sulphate of iron (copperas) or sulphate of alumine and potass (alum), probably both, but I never tested it. However, the simple application of a portion to the palate, unless intermixture prevents it, would here settle the point, the flavour of the former being nauseous and astringent like ink, the latter pleasant and acidulous as alum is when in small quantities.

Aluminous slate or alum slate is composed of silex, alumine, carbon, lime, iron, potass, sulphur, and water.

The process which takes place in nature when alum in a state of efflorescent crystals is formed is as follows: By the action of the atmosphere the sulphur is converted into sulphuric acid, which, combining with alumine and sulphate of potass, produces the triple salt sulphate of alumine and potass or alum. Sulphate of iron is also formed in the process, and both may be extracted by lixiviation and subsequent crystallization by boiling down.

In a colony where tallow is a staple commodity, the discovery of an abundant deposit of aluminous slate would seem to be important, as alum is used to harden the former. For commercial purposes alum is obtained by a process partly natural and partly artificial. At Cape Sable, in the United States, large quantities of iron pyrites are collected together in heaps from 10 to 12 feet high; these soon take fire under atmospheric influences, and after an interval, of 12 or 14 months what remains is added to the washings of the heaps, which have been retained in the interval and the whole is lixiviated in large hoppers. The solution thus obtained is concentrated by boiling, and potash is added, the result is alum and copperas.

When alum is obtained by a similar process from aluminous slate or shale, as it is I believe at Whitby in Yorkshire, the addition of potass is unnecessary, because it is one of the constituents of that mineral. There artificial heat is applied.

There is no doubt whatever that alum might be manufactured in this country by one, if not both of these processes, out of its mineral and vegetable productions. But the question is, whether or not its manufacture would pay—a question I leave the commercial man to answer, with this concluding remark, that where nature does so much, little human labour is wanted.

A. A.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

STOCK ON HAND 9th November.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 82,839 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 20,401 gallons; Foreign States, 13,924 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 3932 gallons; Brandy, 114,305 gallons; Geneva, 65,276 gallons; whiskey, 10,071 gallons; liqueurs, 214 gallons; British spirits, 5698 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 135,197 pounds; leaf tobacco, 1296 pounds; cigars, 16,057 pounds; snuff, 3441 pounds.

Received during the week. — West India, B.P., 99 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 1,254 lbs.

Delivered for Home Consumption.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 3589 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 2348 gallons; Foreign States, 332 gallons; brandy, 2000 gallons; Geneva, 680 gallons; whiskey, 25 gallons; British spirits, 117 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 3564 pounds; cigars, 1288 pounds.

Delivered for Exportation. — *Rum* the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 46 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 149 gallons; Foreign States, 184 gallons; brandy, 419 gallons; Geneva, 589 gallons; liqueurs, 10 gallons; British spirits, 93 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 1934 pounds.

Stock on Hand 16th instant.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 79,303 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 17,904 gallons; Foreign States, 13,408 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 3932 gallons; Brandy, 111,856 gallons; Geneva, 64,007 gallons; whiskey, 10,046 gallons; liqueurs, 204 gallons; British spirits, 5488 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 130,953 pounds; leaf tobacco, 1296 pounds; cigars, 14,769 pounds; snuff, 3441 pounds.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. G. A LLOYD.—On the premises, opposite Christ Church, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, the Stock-in-Trade of Toys and Fancy Goods.

MR STEWART.—At the Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Milk Cows, Boy's Pony, Carts, Gigs, Dogs, &c.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, and general merchandise.

THE SHERIFF.—At the residence of Mr. Armstrong, Castlereagh and Hunter streets, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture, 6 Saddles, 4 Bridles, 4 Sets Double Harness, 1 Chaff-cutting Machine 2 pairs Blacksmith's Bellows, 2 anvils, 1 Vyce, Pony, and other articles.

SHIP LETTERS.—List of ship letters detained in consequence of the sea postage required thereon not having been paid:—Mrs. Antisell, Arsenal, Fort William, Calcutta; Mrs. Girsewood, Finchley Common, Middlesex, London, England.—JAMES RAYMOND, Postmaster-General.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

ELECTION OF AUDITORS AND ASSESSORS.

THE Election of Auditors and Assessors took place yesterday; but, as usual, few or none of the citizens seemed to care anything about the matter. The entire number of votes polled throughout the city was ninety-two. As Auditors, Messrs. R. A. Morehead and T. Lark were elected; twenty six votes having been polled for each of these gentlemen. The results of the ward elections for Assessors, and the number of votes polled in each ward, we will state in detail.

In GIPPS WARD thirteen votes were polled, and Messrs. Henry Moore and David Ogilvie were elected as assessors.

In BRISBANE WARD one vote was recorded, and Messrs. R. S. Ross and George Small were named assessors.

In MACQUARIE WARD eighteen votes were recorded, and Messrs P. L. Morgan and Robert Coveney were chosen assessors.

In BOURKE WARD twenty-six votes were recorded, and Messrs. Thomas Beames and James Curtis were chosen assessors.

In PHILLIP WARD twenty-two votes were recorded, and Messrs. Henry Hough and Thomas Ellard were chosen assessors.

In COOK WARD twelve votes were recorded, and Messrs. J. C. C. Boyd and John Brown were chosen assessors.

LITERARY DISTINCTIONS.—Mr. W. A. Miles, J. P., who has directed much of his leisure time to the study of the natural history and ethnology of the colony, has had the gratification of receiving a diploma, as Corresponding Member of the Museum of Natural History in Paris, and has also been elected a Corresponding Member of the Ethnological and Statistical Societies of London.

COLONIAL BEER.—Our attention has lately been called to the improvement in the manufacture of our colonial brewers, which is causing a great decline in the demand for, and consumption of, English beer. We learn that Messrs. R. and E. Tooth have sent home per Earl Grey, for exposition at the Industrial Exhibition, a hogshead of their "Cranbrook ale," an article which is supposed to equal in quality to the best ale produced by any English brewery. We understand that this ale is much consumed in California, to which place a great quantity has been sent. We presume this beer enjoys the preference over English beers sent from here to California, from the fact of its arriving there just in its prime, while that brewed in the mother country does not reach until rather over aged.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS FOR 1850-51.—Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 11th November, 1850.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council 14 Victoria, No. 41, the annual election of Councillors for the city of Sydney was holden in the various wards on Monday, the fourth day of November instant, when the following gentlemen were duly elected Councillors for the city, viz.:—Andrew Lenehan, Richard Driver, Elias Carpenter Weekes, Joseph Simmons, senior, Daniel Joseph Tierney, and Samuel Peek.—JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

ACT OF COUNCIL.—His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has intimated in his Despatch, of the 9th May last, No. 57, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve and confirm the undermentioned Act, passed by the Governor and Legislative Council, in the thirteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign:—13 Victoria, No. 15. "An Act to re-appoint the Honorable Francis Scott to be the Agent for the colony of New South Wales, for one year." (Assented to 3rd August, 1849.)—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

TOBACCO.—A very fine sample of tobacco, manufactured by Mr. Pitt, of Maitland, has been shown in Sydney lately. Its colour, smell, make, and general appearance so closely resemble the American tobacco, that we have no doubt much of it is sold throughout the colony as imported. Several persons who have used it declare it to be a very superior article, and we are glad to learn that the manufacturer has a ready sale for all that he makes. Although not intended as a protection, the high duty of two shillings a pound on imported tobacco gives the colonial manufacturer such advantages that he ought to be able to produce an article which would command the market.

STRAWBERRIES.—We have seen a very fine specimen of the Chilean strawberry, grown by Mr. T. Brown, of the Sheriff's-garden. One of the berries was five inches in circumference and weighed eleven pennyweights. It is the finest fruit we have seen in the colony.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE CANCELLED.—The following prisoners of the Crown have had their tickets-of-leave cancelled for the reasons stated against their respective names:—James Pardoe, per Fairlie, being unable from ill health to support himself; Principal Superintendent of Convicts' Bench. Henry Allen, per Lord Lynedoch 3, and Barnet Levy, per Waterlily, for being absent from their district; Water Police Bench. Edward Flynn, per Woodbridge, being unable from ill health to support himself; Parramatta Bench. Henry High, per Mangles 2, being unable from ill health to support himself; Principal Superintendent of Convicts' Bench. John Costello, per Middlesex, for immoral conduct; Brisbane Bench. Michael Martin, per Mangles 8, for being absent from his district; Sydney Bench. James Byrne, per Randolph, for immoral conduct; Brisbane Bench. Patrick Ward, per Elphinstone, for being absent from his district; Water Police Bench, Sydney. Bernard Coghlan, per Havering, being unable to support himself; Dubbo Bench. John Sharpe, per Mountstuart Elphinstone, and William Widowson, per Camden 2, for being absent from their district; Water Police Bench, Sydney. Edward Brooks, per Bangalore, for allowing a prisoner to escape; Commissioner of Crown Lands, Gayndah Bench. George Law, per Adelaide, for being absent from his district; Phillip Tone per Parkfield, for embezzlement; Singleton Bench. John Crowther, per Randolph, for disorderly conduct and drunkenness; Maitland Bench. Patrick Berne, per Elphinstone, committed for trial for horse stealing; Cassilis Bench. Isaac Tomlin, per Mountstuart Elphinstone, charged with robbery; Brisbane Bench. Daniel English, per Havering, absconding from his hired service; Cassilis Bench. James Lambert, per Mountstuart Elphinstone, for repeated drunkenness; Brisbane Bench. Henry Orton, per Hashemy, and James Fanning, per Bangalore, for disorderly conduct; Brisbane Bench. Charles Ramsden, per Hashemy, for absconding from his hired service; Drayton Bench. William Bryant, per Hive 2, for absconding from his hired service; Maryborough Bench. Henry Bragg, per John Barry 4, for dishonest conduct; Muswellbrook Bench. William Reed, per Lady Kennaway 2, for making a false statement; Penrith Bench. Thomas Winter, Robert Hopkins, and William Goldsworthy, per Bangalore, for absconding from their hired service; Gayndah Bench. George Cairns, per Randolph, absconding from his hired service; Wellington Bench. William Beer, Burrel 1, for absconding from his hired service; Cassilis Bench. Bryan Reilly, per Havering, and George Brown, per Hashemy, for absconding from their hired service; Tamworth Bench. James Morrisey, per Havering, for absconding from his hired service; Maryborough Bench. Frederick Wilson, per Surry 5, for stealing; Goulburn Bench. James Hicks, per Mermaid, for larceny; Maitland Quarter Sessions. John Hughes, per Parkfield, being unable from ill health to support himself; Bathurst Bench. Charles Ramsden, per Hashemy, absconding from his hired service; Drayton Bench. David Johnstone, per Neptune 4, for being absent from his District; Bungonia Bench. Joseph Harris, per Mermaid, and John Russell, per K. S. Forbes, for being absent from their Districts; Murrurundi Bench.

NOTICE.—In charge of the police, at Carcoar, a bay horse, with black points, docked tail, aged, branded WR near shoulder. The above horse was found in the possession of a man (supposed to be Carroll, the bushranger,) who was apprehended near Kangaloola, on the 1st instant, but who afterwards effected his escape, leaving his horse and bridle in the hands of the constable. If not claimed within one month, the horse will be sold to defray expenses. By order of S. North, Esq., Police Magistrate. HENRY FOX, chief constable.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

INQUEST ON MR. ABERDEIN.—The inquest on the body of Mr. John Aberdein was resumed on Wednesday, and adjourned until Friday (yesterday). Mr. Robert Aberdein, of Parramatta-street, surgeon, brother of the subject of the inquiry, deposed, that deceased was between 58 and 59 years of age; in February last he married the now widow, about 24 or 25 years his junior; they were generally on cordial terms, so far as he (witness) observed, but differences did sometimes occur; during his last illness deceased's mind was very much affected, so much so that no importance whatever could be attached to anything he might say, generally contradicting what he had but a few minutes previously asserted; if deceased had at any time during his last illness accused any person of having dosed him he (witness) would not attach any importance to the assertion, as it was highly probable that if it had been mentioned to him again he would scout it as nonsense; deceased's last illness was *delirium tremens*, but, having been present at the *post mortem* examination, he did not now attribute his death solely to that disease, nor did he entertain any suspicion as to the cause of death.—John H. Read, surgeon R.N., and doctor of medicine, attended deceased professionally from the 22nd September until a short time before his decease; the last witness had been previously attending deceased, but at his suggestion another practitioner was called in, when witness was sent for; Mr. Aberdein's treatment he considered was judicious; deceased was labouring under partial paralysis of one arm, was suffering from *delirium tremens*, and manifested considerable aberration of mind; although he prescribed for deceased, yet from the first he had little or no hope that a recovery would be effected; Mrs. Aberdein seemed to be very attentive; during the ensuing three weeks deceased had frequent attacks of epilepsy, and he was reduced to a state of great imbecility, and he (witness) did not consider him responsible for anything he might say; the evening before his death Mrs. Aberdein sent for witness (on Friday evening), he however did not go, being engaged with a case which he could not leave.—Dr. Foulis deposed, that on Saturday morning he was sent for to see Mr. Aberdein, who on his arrival he found dead, and seemed to have expired some time previously; he was lying in an easy position, with a very quiet expression of countenance, as if he had expired without a struggle; he had since made a *post mortem* examination, assisted by Dr. M'Ewan; from the appearances of the brain he was of opinion that death was caused by an effusion of serum on the brain (serous apoplexy); he took the stomach away; near the entrance of the stomach, next the gullet, were marks of inflammation extending over a space of about four inches, on which were several patches of some substance of a coffee colour, which came away on rubbing; near the outlet of the stomach were similar spots: in the stomach was a fluid corresponding in colour with the spots in question, and which in his opinion had stained the stomach, and which, also, if it had been of an irritating nature, might have caused the redness; the contents of the stomach had not been analysed, and he could not speak as to the nature or character of the fluid; he was of opinion, however, that whatever may have caused the redness in the stomach, that inflammation was not the cause of death, nor did he think that it accelerated that event.—Dr. M'Ewan agreed with Dr. Fowlis, that serous apoplexy was the cause of death.—Inspector Pearce deposed that on the Thursday before the death of the deceased, he came to him early in the morning, and made a statement that he had been drugged, and that during a twenty-four hours' sleep which ensued, he had been robbed; he (Mr. Pearce) desired him to meet him at the Police Office at nine o'clock, before which time nothing could be done; but he (deceased) did not keep the appointment. Catherine Fay, who had been a servant in the deceased's house for about five months, deposed that deceased drank to a great excess, was frequently in an illusion as to persons and places, when he did and said many silly things; she never heard him charge his wife with improper conduct; she never knew of any dose being given to him but such as the doctors had prescribed, nor did she ever know him to sleep for much more than an hour at any one time during the day. The coroner then summed up the evidence, and in the course of his address told the jury that if they were not satisfied with the medical evidence as to the cause of death, the stomach and its contents, together with some fluid which deceased threw off his stomach a short time before death, had been preserved, which if they thought desirable or necessary, might yet be analysed. The jury, after a short absence returned to Court, and intimated that it would be satisfactory to have some evidence as to the nature of the liquids referred to; whereupon the coroner adjourned the inquest until next Friday week, to afford opportunity for the chemical analysis required by the jury.

THE GUNPOWDER ACCIDENT.—The inquiry by the Coroner and a Jury into the late accident by gunpowder, whereby Matthew Lane lost his life, was resumed yesterday. Mr. George Tomlins, assistant at Mr. Woolley's, George-street, deposed that some days ago he gave directions to a man named Baldock Butcher, in Mr. Woolley's employ, to give the drayman, Samuel Beaman, a quantity of damaged gunpowder, from fifteen pounds to twenty pounds weight, with instructions to throw it into Woolloomooloo Bay. Baldock Butcher deposed that on Monday morning, in pursuance of Mr. Tomlins' instructions, he delivered to Beaman the gunpowder alluded to, but whether he told him to throw it into the Bay he was not certain; it was put into a bag and thrown on the cart with some other rubbish to be thrown away; Beaman did not say on his return what he had done with the powder; recollected a man named Hough saying that the powder ought to be thrown into the water, and thought he (witness) replied thereto that that was the intention. Isaac John Elley: A little after six o'clock on Monday morning, saw a man with a dray, on which was the name "T. and M. Woolley," coming out at the gateway of a piece of land near the Museum, and saw some rubbish which had the appearance of having been just thrown thereon. Mr. W. S. Wall, curator of the Museum, deposed that on Monday morning his attention was attracted by an explosion close to the Museum; and afterwards saw a great quantity of smoke; hearing some boys screaming he hastened to the spot, and found the deceased boy with his clothes on fire; after the fire was extinguished the boy said he set fire to the powder, thinking that it would not go off; it is an open piece of ground, where rubbish is thrown every day. Mr. Bennett, surgeon, deposed that on Monday morning he was called to see the deceased, who had been severely burned by gunpowder, about the face, neck, and arms; in fact, on nearly all parts of his body; the usual remedies were applied, but reaction never took place; he was perfectly conscious, and appeared to suffer no pain; death was the result of the shock on the system. The Jury found a verdict of accidental death by an explosion of gunpowder: adding a rider to the effect that in their opinion due caution was not used to secure the carrying out of the order that the powder should be thrown into the bay.

COMMITTAL.—Margaret Cooney was yesterday committed to take her trial for stealing a tin pot, of the value of sixpence, from the premises of a Mrs. Bailey, Surry Hills. The article was found on the prisoner's premises by the apprehending constable.

MURRUMBIDGEE.—A resident of upwards of fourteen years at the Lower Murrumbidgee, writes, that the country in that important district, whence is drawn the chief supply of cattle for the Sydney market, is in an unprecedentedly deplorable condition for the want of rain; not a blade of grass is to be seen: so that no fat cattle may be expected from that quarter to replenish the market.

STEALING FROM A DWELLING.—Between one and two on Thursday, Inspector Pearce apprehended Napoleon Dillon and James Smith, by virtue of a warrant wherein they were charged on the oath of Mr. Patrick Moore, of Pitt-street, with having stolen sundry articles of bed linen and wearing apparel from his residence. Subsequently to their apprehension, the articles enumerated were thrown over the fence into Mr. Moore's premises. Yesterday the prisoners were brought before the Mayor, when, Mr. Moore not appearing to prosecute the case, his Worship was admonishing the prisoners, apparently with the intention of discharging them from custody. The levity of their demeanour was such, however, that the Mayor concluded his address—not, as the prisoners expected, by discharging them, but—by remanding them until this day.—Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, a man named Webster, residing in Kent-street, was given into custody by one Ann Duggan charged with having broken into her room (rented of Webster,) and stealing a watch with guard chain attached, a snuff-box, and a handkerchief. In answer to the charge, prisoner alleged that, if opportunity were afforded him, he could prove that the property was his own: for this purpose he stands remanded until this morning.

Novel Importations.—A gentleman from India intending to settle in the colony, has imported a quantity of soap-nut and castor oil seeds. The former, he anticipates, will be found admirably adapted for sheep at wool-washing, as it is much more cleansing than any description of soap, without injuring the quality or lessening the quantity of wool. The soap nut is used extensively in Southern India for washing cattle, and at the same time that it makes a good lather, it softens the water as well as the hair or wool, leaves no smell, and does not require any very large quantity of water for subsequently washing it out. With a view of giving the soap-nut a fair trial, he has left at our office a bag of it, to be given in small quantities to those interested in wool-washing, and who may wish to try it, on the understading that a report of the trial is to be furnished to us, as soon after as possible. The nuts are to be bruised and boiled in water—say 1lb. to five quarts of water for about half an hour, and when of a temperature for use, to be agitated and squeezed till a lather is formed, the nuts, water, and lather to be used freely together in scouring the sheep. The castor oil is prepared from the seeds, of which a sample is left at this office, and which springs up very quickly and bears abundantly. The soil proper for its cultivation may be found in any part of this colony. The alluvial and those containing large proportions of vegetable matter is preferable, the manure from dung hills and refuse of stables would be found useful,—no attention or manipulation of the soil is required; the seed has merely to be thinly scattered over it after being slightly turned up. The cold drawn castor oil is easily prepared by blanching the seeds, and expression—and, subsequently, gentle heat to separate the starch from the oil, which is passed through filters of blankets and linen. We are not aware whether the castor oil plants which are so numerous and grow so luxuriantly in different parts of the colony, are of the kind which yield the castor oil of commerce, but there is no doubt the soil and climate are admirably adapted for the growth of the plant, and we should be glad to hear that some person had succeeded in obtaining sufficient oil to make its exportation worth a trial.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The transactions of the week have been more limited, and a greater disinclination to lay in stocks been evinced by the trade than we have experienced for some time—in a great measure owing to the anxiety of importers to realise.

Ale—Best brands move off freely for shipment at reduced rates. Stocks continue heavy.

Almonds—The supply is very much in excess of consumption: low rates have been submitted to.

Blue—The stock of Colman's is light; other descriptions are plentiful, and offered at low rates.

Brandy—Sales for exportation have been heavy, but no advance is reported. Quotations are 5s 4d. for Hennessy, and 5s. 6d. for Martell. Some fine samples of the former brand are selling freely at 5s. 6d.

Cement—This article is very dull of sale, and stocks heavy. Quotations, 12s. and 14s. per barrel.

Cigars have run very low in the absence of arrivals.

Coffee—Importers have been cleared; with the exception of two or three tons, nearly the whole of the Java Coffee, ex Albion, has been taken for shipment, leaving the trade very bare indeed. Quotations are 7½d. and 8d.

Cordage—Manila is much wanted. Europe, of good quality, is in demand.

Currants—Several sales are reported at 3½d. 4d.

Epsom Salts—Quotations nominal, stocks very heavy.

Fish—In Dried Fish, or Pickled, there is little doing.

Fruit—Bottled—Our market is fully stocked, and no enquiry.

Geneva—No large sales to report. No alteration.

Ginger—Good samples of Bleached are wanted.

Glass—Sheet—Continues to be offered at very low rates.

Gunpowder—The market is fully supplied, but the demand is very brisk.

Hams—of good quality, York, are wanted in small quantities.

Hops—Stocks are limited; quotations, 12d. and 14d.

Iron—Quotations vary from 11s. to 14s., according to assortment; most saleable sizes and brands bring much higher rates.

Lead—White, mixed, is held by importers in considerable quantities; no sales are being effected.

Mustard—Considerable quantities are held by the trade. Importers are also stocked; prices nominal.

Nails—Ewbank's command a ready sale at a high quotation.

Nutmegs—are again in very few hands.

Oakum—is wanted.

Oil linseed—The only holders quote a high figure.

Oilmen's stores—Invoices are not inquired for; a few articles sell at remunerating rates.

Pepper—The supply is limited; the trade hold the stocks.

Pipes—are quoted at a low figure.

Pitch and Tar (Stockholm)—are wanted.

Pork—That ex Augustine Heard is offered at a low figure.

Porter—in wood and bottle continue without improvement.

Raisins—Stocks are fast getting into the hands of the trade; higher rates are looked for.

Rice—is offered lower. Sales are reported at 16s.

Salt, Rock—A sale is noticed at 2l. 15s., and stocks heavy.

Sheathing Metal and copper are in request.

Soda Ash—Very dull; crystals are quoted at 14s.

Starch—Colman's, none. Leecher's, plentiful at 4½d. and 4¾d.

Sugar—This market is very quiet; and Tea also dull.

Tobacco—Stocks continue to move off, the trade being the holders.

Turpentine—A very full supply.

Whisky—Low rates are submitted to.

Wadding—Market oversupplied.

R. HARNETT, Broker.

Sydney, 16th November.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

From the same cause as noticed last week—the delay in the delivery of the clip of wool—we have little doing in the produce market since our last report; but full prices have been obtained for the parcels which have been disposed of, and tallow is very firm at our quotations.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	0	0	to	0	0
Fair to good	1	0		1	1
Low to middling	0	9		0	11½
Locks, skins, pieces, &c.	0	5		0	8½
Grease	0	6¼		0	0

TALLOW.

Beef-Chandler's	£26 10	0	to	£0	0	0
Sharp and Co.	25 15	0		0	0	0
Ayers	26 10	0		0	0	0
Mutton	27 10	0		28	0	0

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Hides, each	1	6		0	0
Sheepskins, per lb.	0	3½		0	5

MORT AND BROWN, Auctioneers.

Sydney, November 15.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

Wheat.—The holders of imported ask 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. The prices given by the millers this week have been as follow:—At Barker and Co.'s, 3s. 6d to 4s. 2½d. for colonial; at Brisllat's, 4s. to 4s. 3d. for colonial, and 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. for imported.

Flour.—Messrs. Barker and Co., Mr. Brisllat, and Mr. Smart, quote fine flour at 10l. 10s.; seconds, 9l. 10s.; ration at 8l. 10s. per ton of 2000lbs.

Bran.—8d. to 9d. per bushel.

Bread.—At a meeting of bakers held yesterday, it was resolved to reduce the price of the 2lb. loaf from 3d. to 2½d.

Biscuit.—No. 1 (cabin) 17s., and No. 2 (ship), 13s. per cwt.

Forage.—Old hay is worth 4l. 10s. to 5l. per ton; new hay fetches 3l. to 3l. 10s. Straw 2l. to 2l. 10s. per ton. Green food 6d. to 7d. per dozen.

Cattle, &c., for Slaughter.—Every description of stock for the slaughter-house is yet very badly supplied—in fact, the supply is falling off, and the prices rule accordingly. The only exception is that of large fat pigs, of which there is a sufficient number. The following quotations are of actual dealings, which will afford a more sure guide to the grazier than any remarks we can offer: 20 head of cattle sold at 42s. per head, 60 at 19s., 20 at 55s., 35 at 63s., 12 at 66s., and 80 at 68s. Sheep—a lot of 500 (shorn) sold at 5s., and another of 800 (unshorn) at 7s 6d. Lambs, 7s. to 7s. 6d. Calves, 10s. to 25s. Porkers, 2½d per lb.; large fat pigs, 2d. to 3½d. per lb.

Butcher's Meat.—Beef, 1d. to 1½d., and mutton, 1d. to 1½d per lb.

Horses.—Mr. Stewart's sale of Horses during the week, number 33 head, at prices ranging from 3l. to 15l. each. Most of the stock at present in the market has changed hands too often to be serviceable. Good strong, useful, young horses, fresh from the country, are readily disposed of. And a few well bred geldings are in demand for India. There is no sale for brood mares or unbroken horses.

Poultry.—Fowls 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d., ducks 2s. 10d. to 3s., geese 4s. to 4s. 6d., turkeys 7s. to 9s. (cock birds 11s.), wild ducks 2s., pigeons 9d. per couple.

Eggs 5d. per dozen.

Dairy Produce.—Fresh butter 7d. to 8d., salt butter 4d. to 6d., bacon 4d. to 5d., cheese 3d., lard 2d. to 3d. per lb.

Vegetables.—Potatoes (Derwent) 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton; cabbages (very poor) 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., lettuces 8d., parsnips 1s. 6d., pumpkins 3s. 6d. to 4s. per dozen; carrots 1s. 6d., turnips 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches; peas 4s. 6d. to 5s., broad beans 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., French beans 5s. per bushel.

Fruit.—Oranges 3d. to 10d., lemons 4d. per dozen; loquats 4s. 6d. to 5s. per basket; gooseberries 15s. to 20s. per bushel.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ANGORA GOATS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In your issue of to-day is a letter from "an old hand" who wishes to know what has become of the Angora goats imported by Mr. Riley some few years since. It is not in my power to give him the information as regards the keep and breeding of them, or as to their being profitable; but I can say, I bought some 350 of their skins of Messrs. Campbell, of Lower George-street, and have made them into mats for gigs and doorways, samples of which may now be seen at Messrs. Thomas Hall and Co.'s leather manufactory, Castlereagh-street, dyed in all colours. If not trespassing too much on your valuable columns—with your permission I will give you my opinion upon them. They are neither so large, fine in quality, or long in the hair, as those I have bought in London, which have come direct from Turkey. If the stock originally imported was of the pure breed, they certainly have very much degenerated, both in size and quality, and I should say from the information I have gained from the parties I bought the skins of, they do not pay for breeding. Of the alpaca I cannot say much, but I recollect having some of the fleeces through my hands from a few that were kept in Gunnersbury Park, the property of Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., near London, and to the best of my recollection they weighed about 13 lbs. each, and were of very fine quality—more silky than the Angora goat. My memory fails me as to the price they realized, but I should say about 7d. to 8d. per lb.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN M'GEE.

South Head Road, November 15.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

CONFESSION OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

(From the Times, July 18.)

A very terrible story has lately been under investigation before one of the Criminal Courts in the United States — that of Professor Webster. We do not, for obvious reasons, often choose the "causes celebres" of any country but our own for comment. The Old Bailey Sessions, and the various assizes unhappily furnish us with too ample opportunities for commenting upon the various developments and manifold forms of crime. Sometimes, indeed, a case will occur—such as that of Madame Laffarge, or of the Duc de Praslin, among our French neighbours — when the crime of an individual interests the imagination and arouses the indignation of all Europe. We cannot, however, remember the occasion when any great crime committed in the United States proved of much interest on this side of the Atlantic. From time to time stories reach us of bloody acts perpetrated by the rough men who have thrown themselves into the wilderness in the vanward of civilisation. Two persons engaged in mortal combat for some trumpery affront or contradiction, and probably the friends of the slaughtered combatant vow revenge against the family of the assassin, and carry out the feud in a spirit worthy of the wandering tribes of the desert or of the Corsican Vendetta. A short paragraph in a newspaper from the United States is condensed into one still shorter in one or other of the English journals, and that is all the notice taken of a crime which, had it been perpetrated amongst ourselves, would have monopolised public attention for months. The reason of this apparent carelessness is clear. Such crimes are felt to belong to a state of society in which we ourselves do not move. We read of them as we might read a tale of our own Border forefathers, or of the highland caterans whose achievements exercised so strong a fascination over the imagination of Walter Scott. The sufferers have little hold on our sympathies, nor the assassins upon our execration.

Not so is the case of Professor Webster. Here we find a person in the position of a gentleman, of very considerable scientific attainments, who at mid-day, and in the heart of a considerable population, invites his creditor to call upon him at the rooms in which he has just been delivering a lecture, and at such an hour and in such a place knocks him on the head, as you would strike an ox in the shambles, and kills him with a blow. There is nothing of the prairie about this crime, nothing of the backwoodsman about its perpetrator. It might have happened here in London, as well at the place where it actually was committed, and therefore it is that the horrible details of this assassination may not improbably prove of interest. There was so much mystery about the whole story hitherto—it seemed so impossible to assign any adequate motive for the act, or to understand how the murderer could have chosen such a spot and such an hour for the commission of this crime, that even after the verdict of the jury it was difficult to throw the tale into any intelligible form. Many persons at Boston, and the family of Professor Webster without exception, were convinced that he was guiltless of the offence of which he had been convicted. Their convictions have proved to be erroneous. The unhappy man has made a partial confession of his guilt; we say partial confession, inasmuch as he admits that Dr. Parkman fell by his hand, but declares that the fatal blow was struck without premeditation, and at the moment when he had been stung to madness by the threats and insults of his creditor. Nothing that we can say can by possibility exercise the slightest influence over the fate of the criminal; there is therefore no reason why we should abstain from the remark that Professor Webster as vehemently protested in the first instance that he had no share whatsoever in Dr. Parkman's death, as he now does that the fatal blow was inflicted without premeditation, and in a moment of frenzy. It is undeniable, however, that many of the circumstances attendant upon the perpetration of the crime would lead us to suppose that it had not been deliberately planned. It seems, indeed, scarcely reconcileable with all we know of the cunning with which intended murderers draw a victim into their snares that Professor Webster should have gone an hour or two before the crime was committed to the house of the deceased—that he should have left a message with his servant desiring Dr Parkman to call upon him at the lecture room just when his classes had been dismissed—and that he should have intended throughout to murder him as soon as he presented himself. This seems at first sight scarcely probable. Without attaching the slightest weight to the confession of the assassin, we cannot but admit that there is much about the case which would induce the belief that the slaying of Dr. Parkman was rather an act of manslaughter than of intentional and deliberate murder, according to the legal definition of the term. A great deal of importance was attached at the trial to the fact of a fire having been lighted in the lower as well as in the upper laboratory, as though Professor Webster had made every preparation beforehand to destroy the evidence of his crime. This circumstance certainly appears strange, and would seem to show that the bloody deed was not the mere consequence of a moment of excitement. Our knowledge of the case is, however, far too imperfect to admit of our delivering any very authoritative opinion as to the absolute and entire guilt or partial innocence of the assassin. We can but take the facts as we find them stated in the confession, and add, by way of comment, that if it was murder, Professor Webster has certainly signalised himself by the commission of the most daring crime upon record.

It would seem—if we are to accept the prisoner's statement—that Webster owed Dr. Parkman money, which from various circumstances he had been unable to pay. Dr. Parkman he describes as a man of most violent and irritable temper, and he admits that he himself was subject to the same infirmity. When Dr. Parkman called at the lecture room on the fatal Friday, between half-past 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Webster was engaged in removing some glasses from his lecture room table to the upper laboratory, a room behind the one in which the lectures were delivered. Dr. Parkman followed him into the back room and addressed him at once with the words, "Are you ready for me, sir? Have you got the money?" Webster replied in the negative, when Dr. Parkman interrupted the explanation he was about to offer with a torrent of taunts and opprobrious epithets, calling him "scoundrel" and "liar," and threatening that he would use his influence to have him removed from the situation of Chymical Lecturer at the College. "He thrust his fist into my face," writes the prisoner. "In my fury I seized whatever was handiest—it was a stick of wood—and dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the force passion could give it. It was on the side of the head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow. He fell instantly on the pavement. There was no second blow: he did not move. In my horror and consternation I ran instinctively to the doors and bolted them," &c. All this rests of course upon the prisoner's confession. There is not—perhaps there could not be—one tittle of evidence to support his statements. As we observed before, he protested for a time that he was entirely innocent of the crime—he now admits that his protestations were mere falsehood, and under these circumstances his statement must be considered. He has the strongest reason a man can have for making out a plausible story; it is for those who read his confession to say how far it is likely that his statement as to the suddenness of the crime may after all have been borne out by the facts of the case. We can have no manner of doubt that in this country Professor Webster would have been convicted of murder. There is, indeed, much in his confession which might by possibility be true, but we are much mistaken if the verdict of the jury would in England be disturbed in consequence of such a statement.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

Memoranda in reference to an Article in the *Eclectic Review* of August, 1848, impugning the Statements on this Subject made by Sir George Grey in the House of Commons.

Attempts to Murder, &c.—The argument that the attempt was to kill—to commit the capital, not the secondary offence—that the difference between the offence committed and murder is accidental, not real—is not well founded. Prior to the abolition of the capital punishment in 1837, for attempts to murder in certain cases, and in all cases of cutting, wounding, &c., where that intent is not proved, persons were charged for the same offence on several counts, in which it was laid as an attempt to murder, to maim, wound, disable, &c., and the penalty being the same in either case—death—the verdict was usually general. Hence, such cases were described in the Criminal Records as "Attempts to murder, &c." But since 1837 the records have been made in accordance with the altered terms of the law, which necessitate strict definition of the offence—and the returns show that, in the last five years, of 1159 cases of attempt to murder, maim, wound, &c.,

84 were for attempts to murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries (capital);
73 with attempts to murder, unattended with such injuries (not capital); and
1,002 with stabbing, wounding, &c., with intent to main, disable, do bodily harm (*not* to kill or murder).

In these latter cases there could have been no evidence of *an intent to kill*, which would have rendered them liable to indictment under the preceding more grave classes. These results, therefore, clearly contradict the assumed fallacy, and unhappily are an undeniable evidence of the great increase of such crimes.

Rape.—The assertion, "That so long as the punishment for rape was death prosecutors would frequently indict only for the minor offence, 'assault with intent;' but when the punishment was changed, the criminals were prosecuted for their real crime; therefore, its apparent, without its actual increase" would not be admitted by any person conversant with criminal proceedings. The magistrate, in the first place, determines the nature of the charge upon commitment. He sends the depositions taken on the inquiry before him to the assizes (for the sessions are restrained from trying this offence) and upon these depositions and the commitment the clerk of assize frames the indictment. The prosecutrix has no power to interfere in either proceeding. She would be unable to keep back a part of the truth on trial, and any discrepancy in the evidence would be too apparent to permit the practice of indicting capital offences as misdemeanors. But admitting, however improbable, such a practice to have existed, what are the facts?

In the seven years preceding the abolition of the capital punishment for rape the commitments were—

Rape 412
Assault, with intent ... 873
—1,285

In the subsequent seven years the commitments have been:—

Rape 818
Assaults, with intent.. 1,017
—1,835

Under this hypothesis it is therefore proved that an increase of above 42 per cent. has taken place in the seven years since the abolition of the penalty of death—an increase which is rendered more striking by the previous stationary character of the commitments for these offences But there appears little doubt that the offence of rape has doubled in those seven years, and that rapes upon children of the tenderest years have greatly increased.

Arson.—The epidemic nature of this crime, to which the recent increase is attributed, has been admitted in the criminal tables, and doubtless comparisons for short periods would lead to erroneous conclusions; but the calculations so sharply impugned extended over above twenty consecutive years.

The capital punishment was abolished in 1837 (except in cases of dwellings when the lives of persons are therein endangered).

In the 22 previous years the commitments amounted to 897
In the 11 years (half the above period only) since the abolition, the commitments have increased to 946

Calculating on a base of thirty-three years, it is surely not incorrect to say that the commitments have doubled since the repeal of the punishment of death.

Forgery.—For this offence it is stated that an unfair comparison has been made, and that offences are included in the period since the abolition of the capital punishment which did not previously come under the denomination of forgery. The case is this—By the statute of 1 William IV., c. 66, all offences relating to forgery were consolidated and the laws amended, and by section 10, forged "requests for the delivery of goods," heretofore indictable and punishable as simple frauds, were brought within the law of forgery, and were thenceforth indicted as forgery. By this enlargement of the law the comparison of the commitments would certainly be disturbed, but only to a very trifling extent, as is proved by the return referred to, but not quoted—an extent which could not warrant in any way the exaggerated statement of the reviewer. The enlargement of the law was made in 1830: the capital punishment was abolished in 1832. Since that year, therefore, there can be no ground of cavil, and the commitments show a continual state of increase, viz.:—

Five years, ending 1837 339
" " 1842 645
" " 1847 744

And the commitments of the last year, 1848, again exhibit an increase.

Burglary.—This is the remaining offence referred to, and it is alleged, "that about the time the capital punishment was changed the crime was by law defined anew, and made to include offences committed within certain hours of the evening and morning, a much longer portion of the twenty-four hours." By the statute 1 Victoria, c. 86, the capital punishment was repealed in cases of burglary, and by the same statute (sec. 4) the time of night, which is essential to the offence of burglary, was declared to be from nine o'clock in the evening till six o'clock in the following morning. Before this declaratory enactment the time was defined by the common law as the period between sunrise and sunset, or rather between the evening and the morning twilight. The assertion that this statute greatly enlarged the period of the twenty-four hours within which burglary may be committed is therefore quite contrary to the fact; more particularly if the time of the year, and the hour of the night at which this offence is most prevalent are considered. But, according to the hours, the same offence may be either burglary or housebreaking. It must be either one or the other. All objections will therefore be removed by a comparison of these two offences jointly, though the full force of the comparison is weakened:—

Commitments for burglary and housebreaking in the ten years preceding the abolition of the capital punishment for the former offence 8,762
Commitments for the same offence in the ten succeeding (last) years ... 11,204

(Signed) Samuel Redgrave.
Keeper of the Criminal Register.

Home Office, April 27, 1849.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

We understand that considerable progress has been made in the preparations for submitting to public competition the design for the vast building that will be required to carry out this undertaking on a scale commensurate with the dignity of the nation.

We have reason to believe that the following information on the subject will be found to be substantially correct:—

The building will be about 2300 feet long, rather more than 400 feet across, and the roofed area will probably extend to about 900,000 square feet, or upwards of 20 acres.

In the centre of the south front, opposite Prince's-gate, will be placed the principal entrance and offices. There will be three other great entrances in the centre of the other side of the building. Gangways 48 feet wide, clear and uninterrupted, excepting by seats, will connect the entrances, and at the intersection of these main lines it is proposed to form a grand circular hall for sculpture, 200 feet in diameter. Considerable spaces surrounding the old trees (which must be carefully preserved) will be fitted up with refreshment rooms, surrounding ornamental gardens, with fountains, &c.

The vast area, destined to be filled with the products of all climes, will be covered with a remarkably simple iron roofing, of 48 feet span, running from end to end of the building, supported by hollow iron columns, resting on brick piers, and covered very probably with boarding and slate.

The extent of the roof covering the main avenue will be 96 feet. The lowest line of the main roofing will be 24 feet high, and the clear height of the central gangway will be about 50 feet. The floor will, for by far the greater portion of the area, be formed of boarding laid on joists and sleeper-walls. The external enclosures will in all cases be constructed of brick. The light will be principally derived from skylights.

The central hall will be a polygon of 16 sides, four of which will open into gardens reserved around it. Its main walls will be of brick, and about 60 feet high. The covering of this splendid apartment will be of iron, and probably domical. As the conditions with regard to time, &c., must necessarily be most stringent, contractors will no doubt be required to deposit an actual sum of money as security for the fulfilment of their respective contracts. The whole building must be finished and delivered up by January 1, 1851. Contractors will, we understand, be required to tender on two systems, one involving a resumption, after the termination of the exhibition of property, in the materials supplied by them, and the other proceeding on the supposition that Her Majesty's Commissioners become bonâ fide purchasers, and take the risk of a subsequent disposal of the building upon themselves.

In the arrangements of the design it has been the aim to specify such materials and combinations as will be likely to be most valuable after the expiration of their temporary employment in the building, so that the cost for "use and waste," as it is technically called, may be the least possible; contractors will, however, be permitted, and indeed invited, to suggest any tender for the use of other materials which may probably in their opinion prove more economical.

From the varied and distinct nature of the work, and the simplicity of the plan, a division of the contracts into the two classes best suited to the different plants and connexions of engineering and architectural contractors will be quite feasible, and upon this basis it is more than probable that separate specifications for the sewage, the central hall, and a portion of the iron roofing and walling, and for the central offices and respective sets of refreshment-rooms, &c., will be prepared.

From what we have ascertained of the actual state of the drawings, &c., we have little doubt that another week will not pass away without some decided step being taken by the committee in inviting the attention of the vast body of intelligent and able contractors whose spirit and enterprise have done so much to elevate the scientific and structural character of the public works of Great Britain.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON ON THE ABOLITION OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANTCY OF IRELAND.

House of Lords, June 27.

Among the first operations I had to contemplate, after being appointed to the office which I have the honour to hold, were the measures necessary to be adopted to put an end to what were called by the individuals who promoted them the "monster meetings" in Ireland. There were several important legal as well as political questions involved in the consideration of those measures. Upon every one of these it was essential to refer to my noble friend Earl De Grey, then the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and it was also necessary that he should be in close communication with the military authorities. Those measures could not have been proceeded with, adopted, or carried into execution without the constant communication and conference of the two authorities—the civil and political authority—the Lord-Lieutenant and the military officer commanding the troops; and it was likewise necessary that there should be communications with the Government in this country. I say, then, that no part of those proceedings could have been adopted if you had not an officer in Ireland with the constitutional power and authority of the Lord-Lieutenant. Since that time there has been a constant series of military operations in the course of being carried on. The persons who rendered those operations necessary, adopted the usual course of modern revolutionists of publishing their designs (laughter), so that they were known to those who were to oppose them as well as to themselves; and, though those designs were not so formidable as others that have been seen, yet it was very necessary to attend to them—to oppose the barricading of the streets, the interruption of the communications, and other proceedings, which, if they had succeeded, would have occasioned very great inconvenience, if not disastrous consequences. The requisite measures of precaution were necessarily to be discussed by the military authorities, with the Lord-Lieutenant and the civil authorities of the Government, no part of which could have been carried into execution without the knowledge, consideration, and full concurrence of the Lord-Lieutenant. Withdraw the Lord-Lieutenant from Ireland, and who become the chief local authorities in different parts of the country? In Dublin, the chief local authority would be the Lord Mayor. (Hear, hear.) Now, I think that in less than three months after the adoption of the measure to put down the monster meetings in Ireland, I had the honor of attending her Majesty at Court, and there I saw Mr. O'Connell, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, followed by some of his suite, presenting an address to her Majesty on the throne. Now, will any one say that the military authorities would have ventured to concert any military operations with the then Lord Mayor, elected by the democratic corporation, created by a recent act of Parliament? (Hear, hear.) I will take another case. I had afterwards to provide against barricades in the streets of Dublin, to take measures for attacking them if they should be formed, and to secure the free passage of the streets. For this purpose it was necessary to have confidential communications with the Secretary of State here, and with the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Could I have ventured to do so with the Lord Mayor of Dublin? (Hear, hear.) Could I have written a line on the subject without ordering the Commander-in-Chief on the spot in Dublin to allow the Lord Mayor and the gentlemen of the Dublin Corporation to know nothing? (Hear, hear.) I will give you another instance. The Corporation Act passed some years ago enabled the corporations in the country parts of Ireland to elect their mayors, and some very nice mayors they have elected. (Hear, and laughter.) It was necessary some time ago to carry on military operations in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny. Who was the elected mayor there at that time? Dr. Cane. And what became of Dr. Cane? Why, before the operations at Kilkenny were over, he was in prison under the provisions of the act for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. (Hear, hear.) And yet such was the gentlemen with whom the general officer, carrying on his operations with his troops, must consult in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland! I agree with the noble marquis, that if this measure for the withdrawal of the Lord-Lieutenant be adopted, there must be a central authority in Ireland; but the Government are much mistaken if they think that any authority they can form, unless succeeding to the powers conferred by law, usage, prescription, and by the commands and patents of the Sovereign appointing the Lord-Lieutenant, will have the same power of carrying any of those operations to which I have referred, into execution. The Secretary of State conveys the commands of the Sovereign; but the Lord-Lieutenant commands himself. He has that power by law, by patents, by usages, and prescriptions. An Under Secretary of State, resident in Dublin, would only command for the Secretary of State; and yet, in the consultation and determination upon the delicate operations to which I have alluded, this is one of the authorities to be substituted for the Lord-Lieutenant. I entreat noble lords opposite to consider well this proposition for abolishing the office of Lord-Lieutenant, and let them reflect whether it would be expedient, with the view of saving some £20,000 a year, or any paltry sum of that kind, to remove from a country in such a state of constant disturbance as Ireland is, has been, and possibly may continue for some time, the authority which is required to put down the state of disturbance by taking advantage of every favourable opportunity to secure tranquillity. (Hear, hear.) I entreat noble lords to consider well the difficulty of carrying on the government under such circumstances. (Hear.)

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.)

To the corporation of Liverpool belongs the honour of being the first corporate founders of public baths and washhouses for the poor. The idea was suggested to them by the humble efforts of a poor woman, who resided in a small house in one of the unhealthy, dirty, pestilential streets of the town, and who observing during a time of fever, that much discomfort was caused by the washing and drying of clothes in the miserable rooms in which sick people lay, offered the use of her back kitchen to her neighbours. They gladly availed themselves of the facilities afforded. In the course of a few months it was regularly used by about eighty-five families. These operations excited the attention of some benevolent ladies who passed their time in visiting and relieving the poor; and through the aid afforded by them this exemplary woman was enabled to keep up her little establishment, and the women who made use of her back kitchen gladly paid a penny each for the privilege of doing their washing out of their own homes. The corporation of Liverpool took the hint, and in the year 1842 erected, in Frederick-street, at the southern part of the town, at a cost of £3341 11s. 1d., the first baths and washhouses for the poor. The good woman with whom the idea originated was appointed its keeper and superintendent; and she may still be seen doing her duty in the establishment. This experiment having answered the expectations of its founders, a second establishment was projected for the benefit of the poor in the populous districts of the north of Liverpool. The edifice was erected in Paul-street, Liverpool, at a cost of £8534 8s. 3d.

In Cornwallis-street, and Leveson-street, an open and airy situation, and very central as regards the class of the population to be benefitted, are other washhouses.

The building is in the Italian style. It is built of Liverpool red brick, with stone groins and dressings. The stone is a very light red colour, and is obtained from a quarry within the borough, and in the neighbourhood of the building. The bath accommodation comprises—

10 First-class bath-rooms.
17 Second-class bath-rooms.
16 Third-class bath-rooms.

43 Bath-rooms.

Each bath-room has a slipper-bath, with hot and cold water, and a shower-bath, and each class has two vapour-baths and two douche-baths, making six vapour and six douche-baths in all.

There are, besides, the two tepid swimming baths, one with a water area of 1,034 feet, and the other with an area of 1,113 feet.

The passages leading to the bath-rooms are so arranged that any number of the male baths can be shut off and included in the range of female baths, or *vice versa*, according to the preponderance of male or female bathers at the time.

The wash-house accommodation comprises—

14 First-class wash-stalls.
24 Second-class do.
49 Third-class do.
8 Stalls for infected clothes.

95 Stalls in all.

In each stall there are two tubs, one with a close cover for steaming, the other for washing, and 25 of the stalls are made larger than the others, and have in addition a third tub—a dolly tub.

The drying place is made very large, in order to expedite this part of the process. The drying is effected by a blast of highly-heated and desiccated air. Previously to being submitted to the heated air, the superabundant moisture of the clothes is got rid of by hydro-extractors, of which there are three. A steam-engine drives the fan for the hot air, and gives motion to the hydro-extractors

The water and steam boilers, the steam-engine, and the furnace for heated air, are situated in the middle of the area between the baths and washhouses. The boilers are six feet diameter, and twenty-four feet long, on the Cornish principle, with internal flues.

The pipes which supply the baths with hot water are very large, and there is some novelty in the apparatus for filling and emptying the baths, having for its object rapidity. The filling of a bath will occupy about 15 seconds.

Altogether, there is accommodation for 1000 bathers in a day of ten hours, allowing an hour for each bath.

The estimated cost of the baths and washhouses, with all their fixtures, furniture, and apparatus, is £8800. The value of the site is £1070, making a total of £9870.

It is believed that this establishment will not only be self-supporting, but will yield a surplus revenue, which may be applied in reducing the charges, or accumulated as a sinking fund to pay off the debt.

The corporation have just purchased the salt-water baths at St. George's Pier, so that when the Cornwallis-street baths are completed, the town of Liverpool will possess four public baths for the accommodation of all classes.

The Verdict on Pate.—We do not think the jury could have done better than find the verdict they have delivered on Pate. That there was some degree of mental derangement was fully proved, but it was more hypochondria than insanity, and he knew what he was about, which was the question the jury had to consider, his delusions and intellectual weakness not having been of a sort to make him mistake the character of actions. His own father's view of his case had corresponded with that of the jury, for, with a perfect knowledge of his son's eccentric conduct, he had not thought him in a state requiring restraint. The result may be a wholesome lesson to parents and relatives, that in exposing the public to the danger of a mind inclined at least to derangement, they expose the person to the penal consequences of offence. If Mr. Pate, the father, had done his duty, his son would not have had the opportunity of assaulting his Sovereign, nor be subjected to the punishment of transportation for his dastardly offence. In the main, Mr. Baron Alderson's conduct of the trial was most sensible, and especially commendable in checking the presumption of the mad doctors, and discountenancing their cant. He would not allow Dr. Munro to usurp the functions of judge and jury, as he has too often been permitted to do; and as to the slang plea of uncontrollable impulses, Mr. Baron Alderson disposed of it pithily in these words—"A man may say he picked a pocket from some uncontrollable impulse, and in that case the law would have an uncontrollable impulse to punish him for it." More check ought to be put upon dangerous persons. This very week a man who has been proposing the wickedest schemes for the destruction of persons of the aristocratic class, is merely bound to find securities for the peace for a year. It may happen that he may be unable to find the securities, and may be kept out of mischief for a year in custody; and if he have means or friends the miscreant or madman, whichever he is, may recover his liberty, and commit some violence which society may rue. We want more prevention when the animus for mischief is clearly established.—*Examiner.*

The appointment of Maurice O'Connell to the office of Collector-General of Taxes was followed on Monday by the adjournment of John O'Connell's shadowy repeal association *sine die*. In closing, the honorable member said—"It was a mockery to come there every week. They were in debt. Their attendances were small, and it was quite impossible to keep open unless the country spoke out. He could not allow the noble cause to be dragged in the mud at the feet of a people who were rendered, by distress, at least apparently apathetic." The motion was put and carried, says the report, "in solemn silence"—a silence rendered more impressive by the fact that the week's rent sank to £4 10s., the *minimum* point since Mr. John O'Connell's rash attempt to assume the place of the deceased "Liberator." The "last sad scene of all" is thus sketched by the *News Letter*:—"The audience, which was scanty, withdrew; nor did they take long to do so. An old lady who sat in the gallery was the last but one to leave the hall. She uplifted her hands and eyes towards heaven, and remained for a moment in an attitude of prayer or amazement at the mutability of human affairs, and the uncertainty of earthly greatness and power. She sadly and pensively retired upon one of the forms. In the hall sat an elderly and careworn man in bankrupt circumstances. His very bad hat was slouched over his eyes; his head drooped, and his chest was supported by a stick. He was almost stupified by the dread reality. When all but himself had withdrawn he rose, and silently and mournfully walked out into the street—'The Last Man!'"

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, Bayley and Lawler were tried for conspiring, with other persons not in custody, to cheat Thomas Bland of £58. Bland is a butcher, the prisoners "skittle sharpers." They got into conversation with Bland at a public-house, and induced him to go to a skittle-ground; there Lawler and Bayley played for money; Bayley appeared to be very drunk; he seemed unacquainted with the game, and lost every bet. Eventually, Bland was inveigled into betting against this drunken novice; Bayley then began to improve astonishingly, and won from the butcher. But Bland was not undeceived; and when the money he had about him was gone, he actually went to a friend and borrowed £45 to bet again. The upshot was, that the prisoners and their accomplices got possession of the large sum first mentioned. Verdict, Guilty.

What is Truth?—A case before the Court of Exchequer amusingly illustrates the judicial blindness to any fact not presented in the technical way. Payment having been demanded from the Albion Insurance Company on the death of a Captain Clayton, it was resisted, on the score that the insurer's habitual intemperance was fraudulently concealed at the time of his effecting the policy. The question then arose, what is habitual intemperance, and when was Clayton habitually intemperate? It was shown that he was always drinking and smoking: that often he could not take his dinner until he had dozed off the fumes of intoxication, and then drank again after dinner; that he beat his mistress, made her get up to play a musical instrument at night, purposely broke the wine-glasses; that in business he was habitually in a state of irritation, and spoke thick, that at his tavern he drank glass after glass, all the evening—drinking, smoking, and playing at billiards, till midnight; that he went out to fish, and emptied a hamper of wine and spirits; that he staggered, bellowed, and bullied, all habitually. But "sometimes" he was sober. Now what do you call this? And such was his condition in 1845, when he effected the insurance. But so fastidious is the Court of Exchequer as to evidence, that the Chief Baron thought the insurance-office foolish not to have paid the money rather than raise the question. Perhaps it was: if everybody is liable to have his due questioned because he told lies in earning that due, who will be safe? Mulct a man for lying, and what becomes of free trade? Take another case. In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Busby, a milkman avows, that into a gallon of milk he habitually puts two quarts of water. What then is "milk," in sweet Cockaigne? It appears to be milk and water. Indeed it is more: at many a dairy in London, where the wateriness is palpable, you can palpably detect the peculiar soft roughness of chalk upon the tongue; as in the "cream" of some inns you may taste undisguised white of egg, and the "cream" is raw batter. So in these two articles you daily and unconsciously swallow either raw pudding or physic, or both combined. Why? Partly because the judicious public is mad for cheapness, and permits the shopman to cut off the crowning element of price, the charge for "verification." Partly because "society" finds it convenient to lie, and so does trade. We will not pay the due for labour and produce—we will not enforce absolute truth on all occasions; so we pay to drunkenness the subsidy due to sobriety, which that drunkenness is judicially called; and we daily take physic for breakfast, without regard to the state of our health—an incessant course of chalk mixture. So be it—we like it, or it would not go on; and, when we complain, we laugh at each other—which proves our cheerfulness.—*Spectator.*

Highland Dress.—When the kilt, as now worn, was invented, is unknown; that it is a comparatively recent arrangement is certain. In the authentic portraits of royal and noble personages of Scotland, and also the painting of the surrender of Mary Queen of Scots at Carberry-hill, no distinction of dress appears, which could not have been the case had there been a national habit at that time in Scotland; nor would Prince Charles have invariably assumed the trews had the kilt been the only orthodox costume of the country. Gildas describes the Picts and Scots of his time as being naked savages, with only a piece of cloth tied around their loins; and in one of the earliest representations of a Highlander, found on Speed's map of Scotland, it is a figure with merely a checkered mantle thrown over its shoulders. Such scanty clothing seems characteristic of barbarous tribes all the world over, and also among nations whose names alone are handed down to us. But it appears particularly strange that in civilised Britain the idea reigns that a portion of her army should in their dress emulate the South Sea Islanders. Even these savages teach us a lesson of propriety; for no sooner does the dawning of civilisation open their perceptions to a more refined state of feeling than they seek to cover their naked forms. Be it also kept in mind, these savages rejoice under the rays of a tropical sun, whilst our poor Highland soldier is exposed to the cutting winds of a northern latitude, probably snow on the ground, and not, at the same time, a free agent, but compelled to walk to and fro on the one space, as the biting blast searches every part of his half-clad frame.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

Fair under the Thames.—Last week, on the occurrence of the anniversary of the opening of that great undertaking, the Thames Tunnel, the directors, in celebration of the event, gave a grand fancy fair beneath the waters of Old Father Thames. The entire length of the tunnel and either shaft were decorated with myriads of variegated lamps, the panels being filled in with a variety of paintings, representing the most interesting views along the banks. Rows of stalls, covered with ornamental articles, shows, refreshment booths, the Wizard of the North, Ethiopian minstrels, and bands of music, were the amusements offered. Many thousands of persons visited the tunnel, and the fair was continued three days.

Cure for the Whooping-cough.—"I know," said one of my parishioners, "what would cure him, but m'appen you wouldn't believe me." "What is it, Mary?" I asked "Why, I did everything that everybody told me. One told me to get him breathed on by a piebald horse. I took him ever such a way, to a horse at ——, and put him under the horse's mouth, but he was no better. Then I was told to drag him backward through a bramble bush. I did so; but this did'nt cure him. Last of all; I was told to give him nine fried mice, fasting, in a morning, in this way:—three the first morning; then wait three mornings, and then give him three more; wait three mornings, and then give him three more. When he had eaten these nine fried mice he became quite well. This would be sure to cure your child, Sir."—*Notes and Queries.*

French Press.—The National Assembly of of France has astonished itself, and thrown the journalists of Paris into a perfect fever of excitement. On Wednesday night last, M. de Tinguy proposed, as an amendment to the Law on the Press, that every article in newspapers treating of a political, religious, or philosophical subject, should be signed by its author, under a considerable penalty for neglecting such signature, or for appending a false name to the article. This amendment was unexpectedly carried by a majority of 32. The house then awoke to the serious nature of their proceedings, and an attempt was afterwards made, but without success, to set aside the amendment. All the journals are hostile to a provision which can scarcely be obeyed with integrity, which may easily be evaded, and which may have the effect of bringing the real or acknowledged writers of articles into continual collision with sensitive or violent men. On Friday, an amendment proposed by M. Casimer Perier was carried, requiring the signature of the writers to all articles, of whatever length, concerning individuals, private interests, and commercial enterprises, individual or collective. The only hope seems now to be that the law will become such a mass of absurdity that it will be thrown out; or that, if passed, the President will exercise his power of calling upon the Assembly to revise its decision. The ministry is determined to go on with the bill. The committee of parliamentary initiative, thinking that the necessity of protecting the Government and Assembly by an army of 100,000 men is an intolerable objection, have decided in favour of considering General Grammont's proposition to transfer the seat of government, under certain circumstances, out of Paris; but they have recommended, as a collateral measure, that means be taken to expel from the department in which the Assembly meets all suspicious persons. The proposition will come on for discussion in a few days. If it be assented to, this will be one of the heaviest blows which has yet been struck at the political predominance of Paris.

The Assizes in the Olden Time.—The judges, as is well known in this neighbourhood, are each presented by the corporation of Newcastle with an old gold coin, called a "broad piece," at every assizes. Many persons, perhaps, are not aware that this practice arose from the necessity in the olden time of furnishing the judges itinerant with daggers for protection on their travels on the dangerous theatre of Border strife. Hence the payment is called "dagger money." money with which to provide daggers. Lord Keeper Guilford, relating his travels on the northern circuit in 1676, says, that on leaving Newcastle for Carlisle, the Northumberland sheriff gave them all arms, that is, a dagger, knife, penknife, and fork altogether; and because the hideous road along by the Tyne "was almost impracticable for coach," his lordship was forced to take horse and ride most part of the way to Hexham; and, on his journey, his lordship "saw the true image of the Border country." The "tenants of the several manors are bound to guard the judges throughout their precincts; and out of it they would not go, not an inch, to save the souls of them. They were a comical sort of people, riding upon nags, as they call their small horses, with long beards, cloaks, and long broad swords, with basket hilts, hanging in broad belts, that their legs and swords almost touched the ground: and every one in his turn, with his short cloak and other equipage, came up cheek by joul and talked with my lord judge. His lordship was very well pleased with their discourse, for they were great antiquarians in their own bounds." How different the travelling of the judges on the Borders now. How little did Lord Guilford suspect that any successor of his on the circuit would be whisked along on a railway train at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour?—*Gateshead Observer.*

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1850.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Armidale.—From Newandle, Bundara River. November 4: Brindle poley bullock branded MC or MO off rump. White heifer, branded EB off ribs, piece off near ear. Yellow heifer, same brands. Red bullock, same brands. White bullock, same brands. White bull, unbranded. Red and white steer, branded G off shoulder. Red bullock, rough coat, no brands visible. Red poley bullock, JK off rump, piece off the off ear. Red cow, no visible brand, calf at her foot. Blue cow, brand like WS off rump, calf at her foot. If not released they will be sold on the 8th December. J. Gill. 12s.

Scone.—November 7: Red and white bull, like R near shoulder, nine months old. Red and white bullock, O near ribs, like ITO near rump. Red and white cow, like O with — and —, at each side near ribs, illegible brand near rump. Strawberry bullock, CB or GB near ribs, off ear marked; damages 6d each. Also, by order of Mr. Robertson, of Yarrundi. Red and white working bullock, HC on the neck near side, D on the near rump, illegible brand on off rump and ribs. Brindle and white heifer, no brand visible, ten months old. Roan heifer, no brand visible, ten months old. Light brindle and white heifer, rough coat, no brand visible, nine months old. Red bullock, MO on off rump and ribs, off ear marked. Red heifer, rough coat, no brand visible, two years old. Red and white heifer, like R—O off rump, rough coat. Strawberry steer, like GM conjoined near rump, two years old. Black and white cow, like DC or OC off rump, like CC near side of neck, blind of near eye; damages 6d. each. The above cattle are to be sold on the 9th December if not released. M. Collins. 15s. 9d.

Bringelly.—From Bringelly, by Holt, straying. November 15: Dark bay mare, long tail, white blaze to the nip of the nose, two hind feet white, a small black spot on each hind foot, a few grey hairs behind her fore fetlocks, brand near shoulder JH conjoined, with a yearling horse foal by her side, branded near shoulder JH conjoined, no other brand appearing, aged, about 13 hands high. If not released they will be sold at the Court House yard, Penrith, on the next Tuesday's Court day, next ensuing, 21 days from notice. J. H. Holt. 10s. 6d.

Dungog.—From the A. A. Company's lands: Snail horned bullock, off rump AR conjoined, near side MOR. Brindled bullock, near rump XB, off rump HO, shoulder No. 9. Brown snail horned bullock, off rump HC with 10 under, shoulder ZM. Strawberry cow, off side like 6 or 8, young calf by her side. Sheeted bullock, off side D P. Red steer, near side FD. Red and white cow and calf, near side FD. Yearling heifer, ribs OK. Yellow cow, near rump TH conjoined. If the above cattle are not released before the 30th instant, they will be sold. T. Hanna. 11s. 6d.

Raymond Terrace.—By T. Snodgrass, Esq. November 5: Red sided cow, white back and belly, branded near rump, 466, near ribs TB, off ribs — over J. Two red heifers, off ribs MM, off thigh O. Strawberry steer off ribs WD; damages laid on the impounded by the impounder 2s. 6d. per head. If not released, they will be sold. W. Gilbert. 9s. 6d.

Bungendore.—From the Currendooley Estate, for trespass in open pasture land, trespass 3d. per head. November 5: Light yellow cow, white on belly and end of tail, small brand like IM rump, milking side, like 9A rump, blotched brand thigh off side. Red male calf, white on belly and end of tail, unbranded. White steer, top of both ears red, ROS off ribs. Poley heifer, red to brindle, white on back, belly, tail, and head, M rump, 3 thigh off side. Sheeted red and white heifer, white face, like PO with B under ribs near the back milking side. Red poley cow, white on belly, end of tail and face, a blotched letter and like B thigh milking side. Red cow, white back, belly, and tail, like O with dot in the middle off rump, like CPC thigh and ribs, g shoulder milking side. Brindle steer, white back, belly, hind legs, and tail, off ear marked, like illegible brand thigh, like J rump, illegible brand like GII ribs off side. Roan bullock, snail horns, blotched brand like O with a stroke through neck near side, like JMM, with — over neck off side. If not released they will be sold on 30th November. O. Byrne. 15s.

Yass.—From the estate of H. Hume, Esq., J.P. November 15: Red bullock, a worker, HL off rump, strap and hobble chain on off fore foot. Yellow spotted working bullock, aged, P over 5 off rump. Brindle working bullock, JR conjoined sideways near rump, JR conjoined rump, R or B under, JR conjoined lower part thigh off rump, J2D over 4 ribs off side: damages 3d. each. Also, on the 7th November, from the estate of Mr. C. Barber: Yellow cow, ≡P over H right ribs. Brindle bullock, E ribs, 4 shoulder off side. Yellow bullock, a supposed worker, TH over 7 off rump. Red sided bullock, strawberry back and rump, a supposed worker, like TA off rump. Yellow sided bullock, white on back, a supposed worker, like JC or J rump off side, X or A thigh; damages 3d. each. If the above cattle are not released in 24 days they will be sold W. Cook. 13s. 6d.

Marulan.—By Mr. Peters. November 5: Flea-bitten grey mare, heavy in foal, branded BC over TJ near shoulder, No. 9 under mane, aged. If not released on or before November 29, she will be sold. J. Fulljames. 9s.

GREENWICH WEATHER-WISDOM.

(From Dickens' Household Words.

In England everybody notices the weather, and talks about the weather, and suffers by the weather, yet very few of us *know* anything about it. The changes of our climate have given us a constant and an insatiable national disease — consumption; the density of our winter fog has gained an European celebrity; whilst the general haziness of the atmosphere induces an Italian or an American to doubt whether we are ever indulged with a real blue sky. "Good day" has become the national salutation; umbrellas, water-proof clothes, and cough mixtures, are almost necessities of English life; yet, despite these daily and hourly proofs of the importance of the weather, to each and all of us, it is only within the last ten years that any effectual steps have been taken in England to watch the weather and the proximate elements which regulate its course and variations.

Yet, in those ten years positive wonders have been done, and good hope established that a continuance of patient enquiry will be rewarded by still further discoveries. To take a single result it may be mentioned, that a careful study of the thermometer has shown that a descent of the temperature of London from forty-five to thirty-two degrees, generally kills about three hundred persons. They may not all die in the very week when the loss of warmth takes place, but the number of deaths is found to increase to that extent over the previous average within a short period after the change. The fall of temperature, in truth, kills them as certainly as a well-aimed cannon shot. Our changing climate or deficient food and shelter weathered them for the final stroke, but they actually die at last of the weather.

Before 1838 several European states less apt than ourselves to talk about the weather, had taken it up as a study, and had made various contributions to the general knowledge of the subject; but in that year England began to act. The officials who now and then emerge from the Admiralty under the title of the "Board of Visitors," to see what is in progress at the Greenwich Observatory, were reminded by Mr. Airy, the astronomer royal, that much good might be done by pursuing a course of magnetic and meteorological observations. The officials "listened and believed."

The following year saw a wooden fence pushed out behind the Observatory walls in the direction of Blackheath, and soon afterwards a few low-roofed, unpainted, wooden buildings were dotted over the enclosure. These structures are small enough and humble enough to outward view, yet they contain some most beautifully constructed instruments, and have been the scene of a series of observations and discoveries of the greatest interest and value. The stray holiday visitor to Greenwich Park, who feels tempted to look over the wooden paling sees only a series of deal sheds, upon a rough grass-plat; a mast some 80 feet high, steadied by ropes, and having a lanthorn at the top, and a windlass below; and if he looks closer he perceives a small inner enclosure surrounded by a dwarf fence, an upright stand with a moveable top sheltering a collection of thermometers, and here and there a pile of planks and unused partitioning that helps to give the place an appearance of temporary expediency—an aspect something between a collection of emigrant's cottages and the yard of a dealer in second-hand building materials. But,—as was said when speaking of the Astronomical Observatory,—Greenwich is a practical place, and not one prepared for show. Science, like virtue, does not require a palace for a dwelling-place. In this collection of deal houses during the last ten years Nature has been constantly watched, and interrogated with the zeal and patience which alone can glean a knowledge of her secrets. And the results of those watches, kept at all hours, and in all weathers, are curious in the extreme: but before we ask what they are, let us cross the barrier, and see with what tools the weather students work.

The main building is built in the form of a cross, with its chief front to the magnetic north. It is formed of wood; all iron and other metals being carefully excluded; for its purpose is to contain three large magnets, which have to be isolated from all influence likely to interfere with their truthful action. In three arms of the cross these magnets are suspended by bands of unwrought, untwisted silk. In the fourth arm is a sort of double window filled with apparatus for receiving the electricity collected at the top of the mast which stands close by. Thus in this wooden shed we find one portion devoted to electricity—to the detection and registry of the stray lightning of the atmosphere—and the other three to a set of instruments that feel the influence and register the variations of the magnetic changes in the condition of the air. "True as the needle to the pole," is the burden of an old song, which now shows how little our forefathers knew about this same needle, which, in truth, has a much steadier character than it deserves. Let all who still have faith in the legend go to the magnet-house, and when they have seen the vagaries there displayed, they will have but a poor idea of Mr. Charles Dibdin's sea-heroes whose constancy is declared to have been as true as their compasses were to the north.

Upon entering the magnet-house, the first object that attracts attention are the jars to which the electricity is brought down. The fluid is collected, as just stated, by a conductor running from the top of the mast outside. In order that not the slightest portion may be lost in its progress down, a lamp is kept constantly burning near the top of the pole, the light of which keeps warm and dry a body of glass that cuts off all communication between the conductor and the machinery which supports it. Another light for the purpose of collecting the electricity by its flame, is placed above the top of the pole. This light, burning at night, has given rise to many a strange supposition in the neighbourhood. It is too high up to be serviceable as a lanthorn to those below. Besides, who walks in Greenwich Park after the gates are closed? It can light only the birds or the deer. "Then, surely," says another popular legend, "it is to guide the ships on the river, when on their way up at night; a sort of land-mark to tell whereabouts the Observatory is when the moon and stars are clouded, and refuse to show where their watchers are."

All these speculations are idle, for the lights burn when the sun is shining, as well as at night; and the object of the lower one is that no trace of moisture, and no approach of cold, shall give the electricity a chance of slipping down the mast, or the ropes, to the earth, but shall leave it no way of escape from the wise men below, who want it, and will have it, whether it likes or no, in their jars, that they may measure its quantity and its quality, and write both down in their journals. It is thus that electricity comes down the wires into those jars on our right as we enter. If very slight its presence there is indicated by tiny morsels of pendent gold-leaf; if stronger, the divergence of two straws shows it; if stronger still, the third jar holds its greater force, whilst neighbouring instruments measure the length of the electric sparks, or mark the amount of the electric force. At the desk, close by, sits the observer, who jots down the successive indications. In his book he registers from day to day, throughout the year, how much electricity has been in the air, and what was its character, even to such particulars as to whether its sparks were blue, violet, or purple, in colour. At times, however, he has to exercise great care, and it is not always that he even then escapes receiving severe shocks.

Passing on, we approach the magnets. They are three in number; of large size, and differently suspended, to show the various ways in which such bodies are acted upon. All hang by bands of unwrought silk. If the silk were twisted, it would twist the magnets, and the accuracy of their position would be disturbed. Magnets, like telescopes, must be true in their adjustment to the hundredth part of a hair's breadth. One magnet hangs north and south; another east and west; and a third, like a scale-beam, is balanced on knife-edges and agate planes, so beautifully, that when once adjusted and enclosed in its case, it is open only once a year, lest one grain of dust, or one small spider, should destroy its truth; for spiders are as troublesome to the weather-student as to the astronomer. These insects like the perfect quiet that reigns about the instruments of the philosopher, and with heroic perseverance persist in spinning their fine threads amongst his machines. Indeed spiders occasionally betray the magnetic observer into very odd behaviour. At times he may be seen bowing in the sunshine, like a Persian fire-worshipper; now stooping in this direction, now dodging in that, but always gazing through the sun's rays up towards that luminary. He seems demented, staring at nothing. At last he lifts his hand; he snatches apparently at vacancy to pull nothing down. In truth his eye had at last caught the gleam of light reflected from an almost invisible spider line running from the electrical wire to the neighbouring planks. The spider who had ventured on the charged wire paid the penalty of such daring with his life long ago, but he had left his web behind him, and that beautifully minute thread has been carrying off to the earth a portion of the electric fluid, before it had been received, and tested, and registered, by the mechanism below. Such facts show the exceeding delicacy of the observations.

For seven years the magnets suspended in this building were constantly watched every two hours—every even hour—day and night, except on Sundays, the object being that some light might be thrown upon the laws regulating the movements of the mariner's compass; hence, that whilst men became wiser, navigation might be rendered safer. The chiet observer—the *genius loci*—is Mr. Glaisher, whose name figures in the reports of the Registrar-General. He, with two assistants, from year to year, went on making these tedious examinations of the variations of the magnets, by means of small telescopes, fixed with great precision upon pedestals of masonry or wood fixed on the earth, and unconnected with the floor of the building, occupying a position exactly between the three magnets. This mode of proceeding had continued for some years with almost unerring regularity, and certain large quarto volumes full of figures were the results, when an ingenious medical man, Mr. Brooke, hit upon a photographic plan for removing the necessity for this perpetual watchfulness. Now, in the magnet-house, we see light and chemistry doing the tasks before performed by human labour; and doing them more faithfully than even the most vigilant of human eyes and hands. Around the magnets are cases of zinc, so perfect that they exclude all light from without. Inside those cases, in one place, is a lamp giving a single ray of prepared light, which, falling upon a mirror soldered to the magnet, moves with its motions. This wandering ray, directed towards a sheet of sensitive photographic paper, records the magnet's slightest motion! The paper moves on by clock-work, and once in four-and-twenty hours an assistant, having closed the shutters of the building, lights a lanthorn of *yellow glass*, opens the magnet-boxes, removes the paper on which the magnets have been enabled to record their own motions, and then, having put in a fresh sheet of sensitive paper, he shuts it securely in, winds up the clock-work, puts out his yellow light, and lets in the sunshine. His lanthorn glass is yellow, because the yellow rays are the only ones which can be safely allowed to fall upon the photographic paper during its removal from the instrument, to the dish in which its magnetic picture is to be fixed by a further chemical process. It is the blue ray of the light that gives the daguerreotype likeness;—as most persons who have had their heads off, under the hands of M. Claudet or Mr. Beard, or any of their numerous competitors in the art of preparing sun-pictures, well know.

Since the apparatus of Mr. Brooke for the self-registration of the magnetic changes has been in operation at Greenwich, the time of Mr. Glaisher and his assistants has been more at liberty for other branches of their duties. These are numerous enough. Thermometers and barometers have to be watched as well as magnets. To these instruments the same ingenious photographic contrivances is applied.

The wooden building next to the magnet-house on the south-west contains a modification of Mr. Brooke's ingenious plan, by which the rise and fall of the temperature of the air is self-registered. Outside the building, are the bulbs of thermometers freely exposed to the weather. Their shafts run through a zinc case, and as the mercury rises or falls, it moves a float having a projecting arm. Across this arm is thrown the ray of prepared light which falls then upon the sensitive paper. Thus we see the variations of the needle and the variations in heat and cold both recording their own story, within these humble-looking wooden sheds, as completely as the wind and the rain are made to do the same thing, on the top of the towers of the Observatory. The reward given to the inventor of this ingenious mode of self-registration has been recently revealed in a parliamentary paper, thus:—"To Mr. Charles Brooke for his invention and establishment at the Royal Observatory, of the apparatus for the self-registration of magnetical and meteorological phenomena, £500." Every year the invention will save fully £500 worth of human toil; and the reward seems small when we see every year millions voted for warlike, sinecure, and other worse than useless purposes.

Photography, however, cannot do all the work. Its records have to be checked by independent observations every day, and then both have to be brought to their practical value by comparison with certain tables which test their accuracy, and make them available for disclosing certain scientific results. The preparation of such tables is one of the practical triumphs of Greenwich. Many a quiet country gentleman amuses his leisure by noting day by day the variations of his thermometer and barometer. Heretofore such observations were isolated and of no general value, but now by the tables completed by Mr. Glaisher, and published by the Royal Society, they may all be converted into scientific values, and be made available for the increase of our weather-wisdom. For nearly seventy years the Royal Society had observations made at Somerset House, but they were a dead letter—mere long columns of figures—till these tables gave them significance. And the same tables now knit into one scientific whole, the observations taken by forty scientific volunteers, who from day to day, record for the Registrar-General of births and deaths, the temperature, moisture, &c., of their different localities, which vary from Glasgow to Guernsey, and from Cornwall to Norwich.

What the Rosetta stone is to the history of the Pharoahs, these Greenwich tables have been to the weather-hieroglyphics. They have afforded something like a key to the language in which the secrets are written; and it remains for industrious observation and scientific zeal to complete the modern victory over ancient ignorance. Already, the results of the Greenwich studies of the weather have given us a number of curious morsels of knowledge. The wholesale destruction of human life induced by a fall in the temperature of London has just been noticed. Besides the manifestation of that fact, we are shown, that instead of a warm summer being followed by a cold winter, the tendency of the law of the weather is to group warm seasons together, and cold seasons together. Mr. Glaisher has made out, that the character of the weather seems to follow certain curves, so to speak, each extending over periods of fifteen years. During the first half of each of these periods, the seasons become warmer and warmer, till they reach their warmest point, and then they sink again, becoming colder and colder, till they reach the lowest point, whence they rise again. His tables range over the last seventy-nine years—from 1771 to 1849. Periods shown to be the coldest, were years memorable for high-priced food, increased mortality, popular discontent, and political changes. In his diagrams, the warm years are tinted brown, and the cold years grey, and as the sheets are turned over and the dates scanned, the facts suggests itself that a grey period saw Lord George Gordon's riots; a grey period was marked by the Reform Bill excitement; and a grey period saw the Corn Laws repealed.

A few more morsels culled from the experience of these weather-seers, and we have done.

Those seasons have been best which have enjoyed an average temperature—not too hot nor too cold.

The indications are that the climate of England is becoming warmer, and, consequently, healthier; a fact to be partly accounted for by the improved drainage and the removal of an excess of timber.

The intensity of cholora was found greatest in those places where the air was stagnant; and, therefore, any means for causing its motion, as lighting fires and improving ventilation, are thus proved to be of the utmost consequence.

Some day near the 20th of January—the lucky guess in 1838 of Murphy's Weather Almanac—will, upon the average of years, be found to be the coldest of the whole year.

In the middle of May there are generally some days of cold, so severe as to be unexplainable. Humbolt mention this fact in his Cosmos; and various authors have tried to account for it,—at present in vain. The favourite notion, perhaps, is that which attributes this period of cold to the loosening of the icebergs of the North. Another weather eccentricity is the usual advent of some warm days at the begining of November.

Certain experiments in progress to test the difference between the temperature of the Thames and of the surrounding atmosphere are expected to show the cause of the famous London fog. During the night the Thames is often from ten to seventeen degrees warmer, and in the day time from eight to ten degrees colder than the air above it.

If the theory of weather-cycles holds good, we are to have seasons colder than the average from this time till 1863, when warmth will begin again to predominate over cold. A chilly prophecy this to close with, and therefore, rather let an anecdote complete this chapter on the Weather-Watchers of Greenwich.

Amongst other experiments going on some time ago in the Observatory enclosure, were some by which Mr. Glaisher sought to discover how much warmth the Earth lost during the hours of night, and how much moisture the Air would take up in a day from a given surface. Upon the long grass within the dwarf fence already mentioned were placed all sorts of odd substances in little distinct quantities. Ashes, wood, leather, linen, cotton, glass, lead, copper, and stone, amongst other things, were there to show how each affected the question of radiation. Close by upon a post was a dish six inches across, in which every day there was punctually poured one ounce of water, and at the same hour next day, as punctually was this fluid re-measured to see what had been lost by evaporation. For three years this latter experiment had been going on, and the results were posted up in a book; but the figures gave most contradictory results. There was either something very irregular in the air, or something very wrong in the apparatus. It was watched for leakage, but none was found, when one day Mr. Glaisher stepped out of the magnet-house, and looking towards the stand, the mystery was revealed. The evaporating dish of the philosopher was being used as a bath by an irreverant bird! a sparrow was scattering from his wings the water left to be drunk by the winds of heaven. Only one thing remained to be done; and the next minute saw a pen run through the tables that had taken three years to compile. The labour was lost—the work had to be begun again.

Visitors to Public Monuments.—According to a recent return, the number of visitors to the armoury of the Tower of London, from the 1st of February, 1845, to March 31, 1850, has been 249,338; and the amount received at the rate of 6d. each for admission is £6223 6s. During the above period £1426 has been expended in the purchase of armour and ancient weapons, and the allowances to warders, collectors, &c., have been £4320. The annual number of visitors to the jewel houses, from January 1, 1845, to January 1, 1850, has ranged from 46 737 (in 1846) to 41,482 (in 1849), the receipts from the admission fee of 6d. being for the corresponding years £1168 and £1037. The yearly amount expended in keeping up the establishment varies from £1354 (in 1849) to £1339 (in 1845). The total number of visitors admitted without charge to the gardens and palace at Hampton Court during the year 1849 amounted to 168,195, the largest numbers being in the months of May, June, July, August, and September, ranging from 49,476 (in August) to 14,505 (in September). The number of visitors admitted gratis to the Botanical Gardens at Kew in the same year was 137,865, from June to September, being the period when the greatest number of visitors were admitted. The Royal pleasure grounds at Kew, which are open from Midsummer to Michaelmas were visited in the same year by 41,455 persons. The total yearly amount of money taken at Westminister Abbey from 1845 to 1849 inclusively has ranged from £1306, (in 1845) to £968 in (1849). The public is admitted gratis to the nave, transepts, and choir, and a charge of 6d. is made on each individual for exhibiting the chapels. The money thus levied, after payment of the tomb showers and the expenses of cleaning the monuments, is devoted to such ornamental improvements of the abbey and buildings belonging thereto as do not fall within the ordinary repairs of the fabric. The yearly amount received for the admission of visitors to St. Paul's cathedral at the rate of 2d. for each individual during the same period ranges from £589 (in 1845) to £429 (in 1848). The sums so received are divided, according to long continued practice, among the four vergers of the cathedral for their own benefit.

Nicety required in Astronomical Calculations.—The rod used in measuring a base line is commonly somewhere about 10 feet long; and the astronomer may be said truly to apply that very rod to mete the distance of the stars; An error in placing a fine dot which fixes the length of the rod, amounting to one five-thousandth of an inch (the thickness of a single silken fibre), will amount to an error of 70 feet in the earth's diameter, of 316 miles in the sun's distance, and to 65,200,000 miles on the nearest fixed star! The second point to which we would advert is, that the astronomer in his observatory has nothing further to do with ascertaining lengths as distances, except by calculation; his whole skill and artifice are exhausted in measurement of angles; for it is by these alone that spaces inaccessible can be compared. Happily, a ray of light is straight; were it not so (in celestial places at least) there were an end of our astronomy. If we may be permitted a pleasantry on such a subject, it is our *beam* compass, and it is as inflexible as adamant, which our instruments for ascertaining its position, unfortunately, are not. Now, an angle of a *second* (3600 to a degree) is a subtle thing. It has an apparent breadth utterly invisible to the unassisted eye, unless accompanied with so intense a splendour (as in the case of the fixed stars) as actually to raise by its effect on the nerve of sight a spurious image having a sensible breadth. A silkworm's fibre, such as we have mentioned above, subtends an angle of a second, at 3½ feet distance; a cricket ball, 2½ inches in diameter, must be removed, in order to subtend a second, 43,000 feet, or about eight miles, where it would be utterly invisible to the sharpest sight, aided even by a telescope of some power. Yet it is on the measure of one single second that the ascertainment of a sensible parallax in any fixed star depends: and an error of one-thousandth of that amount (a quantity still unmeasureable by the most perfect of our instruments) would place a star too far or too near 200,000,000,000 miles—a space which light requires 118 days to travel.—*Edinburgh Review.*

The Ingenious Slave Catcher.—On the last Sabbath in February, a local preacher of the M. E. Church, named Mayhew, from Kentucky, gave out an appointment to preach near Antrim, Guernsey Co., Ohio, and a large concourse assembled to hear him. After the sermon, he deliberately walked from the stand to the outskirts of the congregation, and laid hold of a coloured sister in the church, who had a child of her own in her arms, and proceeded to draw a rope from his pocket to tie her, exclaiming at the same time that she was a fugitive slave of one of his neighbours; and saying that he was sent after her, and took this plan to find her, in order to secure the reward of seventy-five dollars offered for her. Upon remonstrance by some of the bystanders, he played the bravado, by displaying sundry revolvers and bowie knives from his pockets; and stated that if any one would interfere they would feel the effects of them; then deliberately put her in his buggy, tied her, and drove off. The woman, I learn, is a widow that has resided in the country for several years.—*Letter to the Wesleyan.*

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45	1	16	5	2	1	1	3	9	10
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The profits are to be divided among the members every five years.

Forms of proposal, and all information, may be obtained at the offices of the Society from 10 to 4 daily.

WILLIAM PERRY,
Secretary.

6576

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL,
FOR ISSUING NOTES,
RECEIVING DEPOSITS, DISCOUNTING BILLS,
MAKING ADVANCES ON APPROVED SECURITIES,
GRANTING CASH CREDITS,
AND
Transacting every other description of Banking Business.

Commencing Capital, £125,000, with power to increase to £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

John Thacker, Esq., J.P., President.
D. Larnach, Esq., J. P. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
R. Campbell, Esq. | D. Cooper, jun., Esq., M.C.
Robert Towns, Esq., J.P.

AUDITORS.

James Milson, jun., Esq. | E. C. Weekes, Esq.

John Black, Esq., Cashier.

IN order to meet the growing wants of the Northern Districts of the Colony, the Directors have now established a Branch Bank at North Brisbane, Moreton Bay, under the management of Mr. William Richardson, where every department of Banking business will be conducted.

The Bank has also established Agencies in London, Adelaide, Hobart Town and Calcutta; and will purchase approved Bills, at the current rates of Exchange, or will undertake the collection of Bills payable at any place in the United Kingdom, in the adjacent colonies of Van Diemen's Land and South Australia, or in India or China.

The Bank will issue Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, at the current rates of Exchange. Letters of Credit will also be granted on such terms as may be agreed on.

Cash Credit Accounts will be granted to respectable parties on personal or other security, satisfactory to the Bank.

Bills will be Discounted at the current rates.

The Board meets for Discount every Tuesday and Friday. All Bills for Discount must be lodged before 11 o'clock A.M. on these days, and an answer will be given by 2 o'clock P.M.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms. Dividends received, and local Bills collected for customers, free of charge.

The Corporation being empowered to increase its capital from time to time, by the creation and allotment of New Shares, it is proposed in future allotments of shares to secure a preference after the then existing proprietors, to such depositors as may be desirous of becoming proprietors, according to the priority of their several applications.

The Bank will close for the half-yearly Settlements on the 1st and 2nd April and 1st and 2nd October.

The only holidays will be Christmas Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birth-day, and the Anniversary of the Colony.

Hours of public business, from 10 o'clock A.M. to 3 o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. BAILLIE,
Secretary.

7788

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.

LYONS BUILDINGS, 567, GEORGE-STREET.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Sydney, November 3. Broker.

No. 50-392 Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 29th October, 1850.

LETTING OF PROPERTIES BY THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY, FOR THE YEAR 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the Tenth day of December next, at noon, the undermentioned properties belonging to the Corporation will be let by public auction, at the Town Hall, York-street, for twelve months, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1851, both days inclusive:—

The George-street Markets
Hay, Corn, and Cattle Markets
Market Wharf, (according to the plan to be seen at the Town Hall)
Piece of Land adjoining the Market Wharf, (according to plan to be seen at the Town Hall)
Water Fountain, Hyde Park
Water Fountain, H.M. Dockyard
Water Fountain, Soldiers' Point.

The Lessees must each be prepared with two good and sufficient sureties to enter into a bond for the due fulfilment of their engagements, on the fall of the hammer.

Particulars may be obtained, and terms and conditions of sale may be seen at this office.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,
7763 JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

THE ALPACA OR PERUVIAN SHEEP.

AT a Preliminary Meeting, held this day, at the Café Parisien, of gentlemen desirous of introducing the Alpaca into the colony of New South Wales, it was resolved to adopt measures for immediately carrying out this important object, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee for that purpose, viz.:—

JOHN LAMB, ESQ., M.L.C.
G. R. GRIFFITHS, ESQ., J.P.
THOMAS HOLT, JUN., ESQ., J.P.
THOMAS S. MORT, ESQ.
GEORGE THORNE, ESQ., J.P.
FRANCIS MITCHELL, ESQ.
JAMES NORTON, ESQ.,

With power to add to their number.

Mr. GRAHAME to act as Honorary Secretary.

The above Committee being requested to report to a meeting of the colonists favourable to this undertaking, to be held at the Café Parisien, on Thursday, the 21st November instant, at 2 P.M., it is most desirable that all parties interested in the above object should attend such meeting, or communicate to the Honorary Secretary any information they may possess with reference to the means of procuring the best description of these animals with the least delay.

The Committee particularly request that all parties desirous of co-operating with them in this undertaking, will be pleased to intimate to the Honorary Secretary the amount they are disposed to invest therein.

JOHN GRAHAME,
Honorary Secretary,
8, Jamison-street.

Sydney, November 7.

COMMITTEE for raising a Fund for liquidation of the Emigration Liabilities of the Rev. D. Lang:—

Mr. Henry Hollinshed, Chairman.
Messrs. William Coleman and Samuel Hebblewhite } Treasurers.
Mr. J. M. Grant, Hon. Secretary.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

Messrs. T. D. Gordon
P. N. Russell
J. R. Wiltshire
Thomas Taylor
James Pemell
Samuel Hebblewhite
R. Driver
J. Forrester
W. Coleman
H. Hollinshed
J. M. Grant
Hugh Dixson
J. Hemphill
J. Robertson
D. M'Bean
A. Hordern
John Fyfe
J. Haleron
P. M'Beath
Thomas Donaghy
Robert Stewart

With power to add to their number.

Subscriptions will be received by any Member of Committee.

Persons in the country who may be desirous of subscribing or collecting subscriptions, are respectfully requested to communicate with the Chairman, Treasurers, or Secretary.

J. M. GRANT,
Hon. Secretary.

Pitt-street, November 13. 8746

SYDNEY ROAD TRUST.

TENDERS are required to be addressed to the undersigned, on or before the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the erection of a bridge, dam, &c., across Iron Cove Creek, on the Parramatta Road.

The plans, specifications, &c. can be seen, and all other information obtained, on application to the Road Surveyor, at the Office of the Trust.

By order of the Commissioners,
EDWIN W. HOLLINWORTH,
Secretary.

Sydney Road Trust Office, Pitt-street, 11th November. 8568

SYDNEY ROAD TRUST.

ON Wednesday, the 11th day of December next, at the Government Sale Room in the Old Military Barracks, Sydney, after the sale at 12 o'clock of the Government Tolls and Ferry Dues, the Commissioners of the Sydney Road Trust, appointed under the Act of Council, 15th Victoria, No. 41, will cause to be put up to auction the lease for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1851, of the Tolls and Dues to be collected at a gate to be erected on the Parramatta-road, at the entrance to the cut through Grose Farm, and near to the Water Reserve at the City Boundary. Upset price £2000.

A bond (in double the amount of the rent), with two responsible sureties, will be required for the due observance of the conditions of the lease, and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned, at the Office of the Trust.

By order of the Commissioners,
EDWIN W. HOLLINWORTH,
Secretary.

Sydney Road Trust Office, Pitt-street, 11th November. 8570

NOTICE.

NEWTOWN AND COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

SEALED Tenders are hereby invited for the lease of the Tolls on the Cook's River Road, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1851. Tenders to be left at the Office of Mr. KETTLE, Druitt-street, on or before Monday, the 25th November, at noon.

The Rent to be paid monthly in advance.

Parties tendering will be required to be in attendance and to deposit one month's rent in advance on the Tender being accepted, and to find two sureties to be approved by the Trustees. 8622

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SABBATH SCHOOLS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A SUPPLY of Bibles and Testaments has just been received for gratuitous distribution among Sabbath Schools.

Applications for grants to be made by letter (post paid) addressed to the Secretary, Miller's Point, Sydney, on or before 26th November next, stating—

When the School was established?
Where it is situated?
Distinguished by any name? or connected with any Religious body?
What has been the average number of children attending it during the last three months?
What number of Bibles and Testaments are required for immediate use?
How they are to be forwarded?

It is respectfully intimated to applicants and to the public generally, that while these Bibles and Testaments are given gratuitously, subscriptions and donations of any amount will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. W. Allen, Esq.; or by

JAMES COMRIE, Secretary,
Miller's Point, Sydney.

October 29. 7880

THE AUSTRALASIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

A PUBLIC MEETING of Members of the Church of England, is appointed to be held in the Infant School Room, Castlereagh-street, on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, at half-past six o'clock P.M., for the purpose of forming the SYDNEY DIOCESAN BOARD OF MISSIONS in connexion with the PROVINCIAL BOARD.

The chair will be taken by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, at seven o'clock precisely.

J. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary, pro tem.

Sydney, November 5. 8880

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE following Classes are now in operation — Drawing, Mathematics, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Members have the privilege of nominating Students. Particulars can be obtained from the Librarian. 7943

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. WM. E. GLADSTONE, M.P. with the Address to the Jury, by His Honor Mr. JUSTICE THERRY, at the Opening of the first Circuit Court at Brisbane, Moreton Bay, May, 1850.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS—Advantage of Circuit Courts; Origin, Progress, and Advancement of Moreton Bay; Trial by Jury; Reasons for Englishmen's Attachment to it; what constitutes the Issue in Criminal Cases; Grounds for Excluding Hearsay Evidence—of consistency of testimony—its importance considered; Duties of Juries as distinct from those of Judges; the Expressions, "a prisoner is entitled to the benefit of a doubt," and that the Judge is counsel for the prisoner, explained; Observations on the expression, "'Tis better that ninety-nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer;" Lynch's Case; Rare Occurrence of punishment being inflicted on an innocent man; Intoxication "the hotbed from which crime springs;" Instances in illustration; Advantages of Education, much needed in Australia; Champley's and Shirby's Case; Lynch's Confession; Blackstone's Case; Speech at Public Dinner, &c.

To be had at Messrs. Piddington's, Ford's, M'Cormack's, and Moffitt's. Price 1s. 6d.

8469

MISS GARRETT begs to acquaint her friends that she has removed to Macquarie-street South, where she is now prepared to receive a limited number of young ladies, as boarders, or daily pupils.

Miss Garrett has had great experience in tuition, and feels assured that her method of imparting instruction is calculated to promote the advancement of her pupils in all the varied branches of a useful and accomplished education. Terms may be had on application either personally or by letter. 8732

MEDICAL GALVANISM

MR. NORRIE operates daily in all cases requiring the scientific administration of Medical Galvanism. The following are a few of the diseases in which the judicious application of this most powerful agent will be found of the greatest benefit—in Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Tic Doloreux, Asthma, Deafness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Epilepsy, Hysteria, all nervous affections, and a variety of cases arising from an imperfect action of the secretions.

176, Pitt-street,
7566 Adjoining Dr. Ross' Chapel.

NOTICE.—MR. CUTHILL, Surgeon, has removed from Hancock's to Jenkins's Buildings, No. 73, George-street, opposite the English Church.

November 6. 8152

JNO. GIBLETT, Tanner, Currier, and Harness-maker, 361, George-street, Sydney,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Merchants, Captains, and Country Stores, supplied at wholesale prices. 770

AGENCY.—(ESTABLISHED 1840.)

MR. HENRY FERRIS, Wool and Tallow Broker and General Agent, begs to inform his constituents, that his Stores are open, as usual, for the reception of Wool and Tallow, in any quantity; also, all kinds of Country Produce, small or large consignments.

Supplies for storekeepers or stations purchased and carefully packed.

All matters at the Government Offices punctually attended to.

TERMS—Above £50, two and a half per cent. No storage charged.

ADDRESS—Pitt-street, Syndey, near the Theatre.

October 26. 7504

WOOLBROKER AND AUCTIONEER.

CIRCULAR QUAY.

THE undersigned begs to inform woolgrowers, merchants, and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of Woolbroker and Auctioneer in the stores lately occupied by R. Campbell, Esq., on the Circular Wharf, where it is intended to hold weekly public sales of wool and other colonial produce, at the usual commission of one per cent.

The stores, being very extensive and well adapted for wool, tallow, and other produce, will afford accommodation for a large quantity, where it can be placed so as to admit of proper examination.

From my experience in the wool trade, I should strongly recommend private sale, in many cases, as more conducive to the interests of the seller, and also more in accordance with the wishes of many extensive buyers. Having a thorough knowledge of the value of wool, I feel no hesitation in soliciting support from all classes of producers; and, in order to ensure success in this business, I intend to give my undivided attention to the sale, privately or by auction, of colonial produce.

J. H. ATKINSON.

Circular Wharf, 11th November.

Cash advances made on produce consigned for either public or private sale. 8667

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SKINS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

HAS to acquaint his friends and the public, that his Stores are now open for the reception of

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SKINS,

and whilst acknowledging past favours, can assure them that on being favoured with their patronage no effort shall be wanting on his part to obtain for his employers the highest price of the day at all seasons.

WOOL OR TALLOW STORED RENT FREE FOR THREE MONTHS.

COMMISSION ON SALES, 1 PER CENT.

CASH ADVANCED IF REQUIRED.

⁂ *Store-room and cool Cellarage for the above in any quantity.*

☞ A SALE WILL BE HELD WEEKLY ON TUESDAY.

NOTICE.—LACHLAN MILLS.—The undersigned have leased the Lachlan Mills Woolwashing and Fellmongering Establishment from Mr. J. H. Atkinson. They have also taken the business of Commission Woolstaplers, as lately carried on by him at the Stores, 376, Pitt-street; and intend to carry on both in the same liberal manner in which they have hitherto been conducted.

The premises at Lachlan Mills are very extensive, and in first-rate working order, several alterations and additions having been lately made. They are now capable of washing a greater quantity of wool than any other premises in the colony. All wools committed to our cares will be got up in a correct manner, and at the usual charges.

MAUD AND STEPHENS.

376, Pitt-street, Sydney, November 11. 8666

EX THE LATE ARRIVALS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to announce a large addition to his extensive stock,—the assortments are now complete, and on inspection will be found to contain all the latest London and Paris fashions, in

Beaver Hats, black and drab
French ventilated Hats, ditto ditto
Stuff Hats, ditto ditto
Shell Hats, ditto ditto
Felt Hats
Ladies' riding Hats

The largest assortment in Sydney of men's and boy's plain and fancy Caps.

Capmakers supplied with materials.

Every description of hats manufactured to order in any quantity. A considerable allowance to country storekeepers.

Livery bands, cockades, naval and commissariat lace and ornaments, &c. &c.

French Hat Manufactory,
77, Market-street.

Fancy Cloth Cap Maker wanted. Apply as above. 632

BETTER NEWS FOR THE BIRDS.

NEW CANARY SEED, just landed in excellent condition, and for sale in any quantity at (5d.) five-pence per lb.

At THOMAS TAYLOR'S,
Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse,
8780 452, George-street, Sydney.

READ! MARK! LEARN!

THE following are a few (out of hundreds) of the voluntary statements of parties who have experienced benefit from the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, IN THIS COLONY:—

A CURE OF FITS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Henry Whiting, boot and shoemaker, Red Bank, Stonequarry. February, 1847.

SIR,—I have for many years past been troubled with a falling sickness, frequently dropping down at my work or in the street, and could get no relief from any one until I tried Holloway's Pills, and now, by the use of them, I am completely cured.

To Mr. J. K. Heydon

CURE OF THIRTY-FIVE ULCERS.

To Mr. J. K. HEYDON.

Molong, September 21, 1848.

SIR,—I owe a debt of gratitude to Professor Holloway, for my almost miraculous cure, after seven years of suffering, caused by exposure to wet and cold, and the undue use of mercurial medicines. When I first commenced to use the Pills and Ointment, I had thirty-five ulcers on my body, and a constant head-ache, and pains all over me. My throat had got so affected that I was obliged at last to live entirely on gruel. Having spent upwards of two hundred pounds in medicine and medical advice to no purpose, except that of making me worse, I tried Holloway's Pills and Ointment, by means of which, and the blessing of God, I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. My feeling for others similarly circumstanced, as well as my gratitude to Mr. Holloway, compel me to send you this communication.—I am, sir, your obedient servant.

JEREMIAH REED.

P.S.—I am at present in the employment of Messrs. Syers, Brothers, Meadows, near Wellington.

CASE OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

Campelltown, April 21, 1848.

To MR. HEYDON

SIR,—I feel it a duty incumbent on me to let the community at large know the wonderful cure that has been performed on me by the effects of Holloway's Medicine. I have for the last six months been afflicted with the liver complaint, and at last was compelled to take to my bed in a very low state, so bad that I did not think I would ever rise in health again. After trying medical aid and finding no relief, I was advised by Mr. William Bursill to try the medicine aforenamed, which I did, and after one or two doses of Holloway's Pills, and rubbing in the Ointment, I found great relief, and by strictly following the rules laid down by Mr. Holloway, and using his Pills and Ointment for six weeks, I find myself in the enjoyment of as good health as I ever possessed in my life. The truth of this statement is incontestible, as there is not one of my neighbours but could testify the same.—I remain, &c.

ROBERT ELKINS, Blacksmith.

ANOTHER CURE OF DISEASED LIVER.

To Mr. J. K. HEYDON

SIR,—About eighteen months since, I was dangerously attacked with a liver complaint, for which I consulted the two medical men of the district, but derived no benefit from either of them; in fact, I was so bad that one of them told me "he could see no hopes of my recovery," and gave me up. I was afterwards advised to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which I did, and after the continued use of them for seven weeks (according to the directions accompanying the medicines) I am now entirely cured; and for the benefit of those that may be similarly affected, I have great pleasure in giving it publicity.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM RODGERS.

Ravensworth, Hunter's River,
January 7, 1849.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE IN INDIA.

The Editor of the *Mofussilite* (India) newspaper has inserted the following editorial article in his paper:—"We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolie, called Eliza, employed in our establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Meerut Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground: we tried "Holloway" upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous."—[The gentleman who narrates this circumstance is a native of New South Wales, of the highest respectability, and has, in a communication to his relations in the colony, particularly called their attention to the merits of Holloway's medicines.]

This wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:—

Ague
Asthma
Bilious complaints
Blotches on the skin
Bowel complaints
Colics
Constipation of the bowels
Consumption
Debility
Dropsy
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Female irregularities
Fevers of all kinds
Fits
Gout
Head-ache
Indigestion
Inflammation
Jaundice
Liver complaints
Lumbago
Piles
Prickly heat
Rheumatism
Retention of urine
Sore throats
Scrofula or King's evil
Stone and gravel
Secondary symptoms
Tic doloroux
Tumours
Turn of life
Ulcers
Venereal affections
Worms of all kinds
Weakness, from whatever causes
&c., &c., &c.

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, London; and of

J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent,
78, King-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

SUB-AGENTS IN SYDNEY.

Sydney—Mr. Marshfield, tobacconist, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Cleary, shoemaker, King-street; Mr. Pinhey, chemist, Parramatta-street; Mr. M. Dalton, grocer, Parramatta-street; Mr. Marshall, chemist, William-street, Woolloomooloo; Mr. Watson, shoemaker, South Head Road; Mr. J. Beer, hairdresser and tobacconist, Lower George-street, four doors from the *Herald* Office. 6566

THE NEW CORDIAL "PARFAIT AMOUR."

G. R. PIDDING strongly recommends the above as suitable for the most delicate palate. Also, his

ESSENCE OF PUNCH.

One advantage of which is that one bottle is equal to three bottles of ordinary Punch, requiring only the addition of water in that proportion, and much saving is effected to pic-nic and other parties, of packing, risk of breakage, space and time.

Publicans are particularly requested to try the above, as most suitable for dinner parties, as well as all retail purposes.

On sale by
WILLIAM NIMMO AND CO.,
8465 Circular Quay.

WATCHES, &c.

CASH AND NO BOOKING.

RICHARD LAMB, 454, George-street, has much pleasure in informing gentlemen that he has on sale the very best and unusually flat ¾ Plate Lever Watches imported into the colony, now ready for delivery, price only £7 10s., with two years' warranty.

Also, good eight-day Clocks, thoroughly cleaned and regulated, 25s. each.

The best Eau de Cologne one shilling per bottle.

Watches filled with glasses—

Common	0s.	6d.	each.
Flat	0	9	"
Bull's Eyes and Lunettes	1	0	"

N.B.—Parties wishing to have pure California gold worked up, are invited to attend the operation at his work rooms 8726

NOTICE.—M. BRODZIAK, Watchmaker and Jeweller, No. 106, King-street East, being under engagement to leave his shop at the end of next month, begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he will sell off his stock, consisting of gold and silver watches of every description, ladies' gold neck chains, gent's curb and fancy pattern gold guards, a good selection of plain and pearl studs set in fine gold, a few sets of gold vest buttons, fine gold signet and fancy rings, a great variety of cameo and other brooches, gold earrings, lockets, pins, gold and silver pencil cases, toothpicks, silver thimbles, guards, &c.

M. B. begs also to introduce to the notice of the public his Sheffield plated tea and coffee services (admitted to be the handsomest in the colony), cruet, liqueur, hock, and soy frames, toast-racks, egg stands with gilt cups, bread and cake baskets, salvers, candlesticks, snuffers, and trays, tankards (richly chased), goblets, mugs, &c. The whole of which are the best silver plated, having been imported by the advertiser from the manufacturer direct; and he feels confident when he offers them at English cost price, that they must defy competition. He has also on hand a few bracket striking clocks, handsome skeleton and other clocks; they are warranted to perform well, and will be sold at the lowest possible rate; and the public will be able to discern a genuine SELLING OFF to the general puffing system. Observe the address—106, King-street East, opposite the Rainbow Tavern.

N.B.—All persons having repairs at his shop will oblige him by fetching the same before the 31st December next. 8571

TO THE INHABITANTS OF SYDNEY, AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

THE Undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the above, that he has received, ex Princess Victoria and Phoenician, direct from the London and Paris manufacturers, a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, (upwards of 1500) consisting of every variety in modern use; they are all of very superior finish. Prices fully 30 per cent. below any other house. Persons requiring a really good timekeeper will do well to give the undersigned a call, where they may select from by far the largest and best finished stock of watches in the colony.

	£	s.	d.
Silver Patent Levers, in double-backed cases, capped and jewelled, detached escapements, maintaining power, and all the latest improvements	4	10	0
Silver Horizontal Watches, jewelled in four holes, in neatly engine-turned double-backed cases, set hands at back, with going barrel to continue the action while winding	3	15	0
Silver Hunting Watches, in extra strong double-backed engine-turned cases, of the very best finish, made expressly for *Bush Use*	5	5	0
A Variety of Second-hand Silver Watches, suitable for Shepherds, Bushmen, Farm Servants, and others, all in good going order	2	2	0
A large assortment of very superior *Gold Horizontal and Patent Lever Watches*, in double-backed hunting and open face cases, jewelled in four holes, enamelled and gold dials, sunk seconds, set hands at back, detached escapements, maintaining power, and all the latest improvements, by some of the most eminent makers in London and Paris, from	6	10	0

The whole of the above Watches are warranted not to vary more than one minute per week.

Every watch sold at this establishment is warranted for two years, and a written guarantee given, should the watch require fresh oil, regulation, or other attention, within the period of warrantry, it will be done free of charge; after that time it will be cleaned and adjusted on the payment of 2s. 6d., if of the vertical construction; or 3s. 6d., if of the lever or horizontal; and no further charge will be made for attention during the then succeeding two years. Any extra cost in case of accident may be known on enquiry when the watch is left.

Customers in the interior are informed, that should any accident or defect appear within the two years of purchase, the carriage from any part will be paid, the error rectified free of charge, and the purchaser only allowed to be at the expense of the carriage back to his residence.

The warrantry is considered void, should the watch with which it is given be put into the hands of another watchmaker. This regulation is necessary in consequence of the injury done to watches by incompetent workmen.

The undersigned having in his employ several first-rate London workmen, is in a position to pay strict attention to the practical part of his business. Every description of English and Foreign watches, clocks, &c., cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner at London prices.

The following scale of charges is respectfully submitted:—

Watches of the vertical construction, cleaned for	2s. 6d.
Ditto patent lever	3s. 6d.
Horizontal or Geneve	4s. 0s.

All Watches passing through this Establishment are properly regulated by the Astronomical Clock.

Best English lunette glasses fitted for One Shilling.

	£	s.	d.
Sterling silver Guard Chains	£0	12	6
Gold Chains, weighing three sovereigns, for	3	10	0

English Standard Gold Wedding and Keeper Rings, bearing the Goldsmiths' Company's well-known Standard Mark at the same prices as charged for those of colonial manufacture.

Observe, the address.—

D. DAVIS,
8026 475, George-street.

AT M. BIRNSTINGL'S.—We again call the attention of ladies and gentlemen to the reduction in prices, and beg to tender our sincerest thanks for the patronage received, knowing that TRUTH in business is most important, and the PUFF and UNTRUTH we read in some advertisements soon found out.

There is on hand—Superfine JEWELLERY in rings, brooches, pins, lockets, Albert, brequet, and other guards. WEDDING RINGS, "Hall marked," and also of California gold, less alloyed and consequently superior, &c.

Superior SHEFFIELD PLATED ARTICLES, by Dixon and Son, best quality Britannia-metal tea and coffee pots.

The WATCHES were made by order, full jewelled, and some with compensation power—Most highly to be recommended are the LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, which in neatness and construction are superior to any others imported.

ORNAMENTS—Porcelain vases and baskets, toilet bottles, jewel bearers, water caraffes, &c., in Bohemian glass,—a splendid selection.

Articles of TASTE and ELEGANCE—Binocular Lorguettes, in silver, inlaid and mother of pearl; gilt clocks—really most elegant, ladies' companions, vinaigrettes, &c., &c. The above will be sold from 15 to 20 per cent. on the invoice price RETAIL. A liberal reduction to the trade. QUICK RETURNS forming the profits at M. B's.

N.B.—Orders for every description of article can be executed in the most elegant and latest style of London or Paris. Watches and clocks attended to by a Workman of EXPERIENCE and TALENT. 8881

MUNTZ'S PATENT METAL, from 14oz., upwards

Also, TANKS containing from 400 to 750 gallons.

LANE AND CO., Ship Chandlers,
8590 Lower George-street.

FLOOR-CLOTHS.

HARE'S Patent Floor-cloths, which are celebrated for superiority to any other in the colony, in great variety and of superb designs suitable for rooms, halls, stairs, gigs, &c., on sale at

LENEHAN'S,
Upholstery and Floor-cloth Establishment,
287, Castlereagh-street.

Spring Vans on Hire for the removal of Furniture, &c. 7150

ROW'S EMBROCATION, OR FARMER'S FRIEND.

An INFALLIBLE Remedy

For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Galls with the Saddle or Collar, Broken Knees, Wounds, Lameness, Cracked Heels, Inflammation in either Horse or Bullock, &c., &c.

IN thus prominently introducing the above article to the Australian public, and more especially to those who are owners of Stock, the advertiser feels assured that he is bringing before their notice one of the most VALUABLE PREPARATIONS that has ever been discovered, and which, for its general utility and applicability, has never been surpassed by a single article selected from the very numerous list of nostrums which from time to time have filled the advertising columns of the English newspapers.

The EMBROCATION to which the undersigned would solicit the PARTICULAR and ESPECIAL ATTENTION of every SETTLER and STOCKHOLDER in the Colony, is one which, for a period of TWENTY YEARS, has been prepared exclusively and sold by his Father in England, during which time it has had an extensive circulation; and such has been the UNEQUALLED SUCCESS which has attended its use, that HUNDREDS of the most RESPECTABLE and influential individuals in the county have voluntarily forwarded to the Inventor numberless cases in which its superior efficacy has been fully realised.

The system of puffing which is now so generally adopted in the mother country in order to effect the sale of new preparations, has never been resorted to by the manufacturer of the "FARMER'S FRIEND," having allowed it for many years quietly to work its own way, and leaving those to recommend it who had been eye witnesses to the benefits which had resulted from its application. Had the proprietor availed himself of the advertising sheet as a means of publishing its celebrity, there can be no doubt but the sale of this preparation would have exceeded anything of the kind ever offered to the public, as, notwithstanding no effort of the kind being made, it has found a place in the establishment of almost EVERY FARMER in the county where it is manufactured.

The advertiser has, for nearly five years carried out the plan adopted by his father in the sale of the embrocation, and such have been the convincing proofs of its utility which he has received, that he has determined on thus bringing it into more immediate and public notice; and, in order that it may be easily obtained in all parts of the colony, AGENTS WILL BE APPOINTED in the various townships of the interior, the names of whom will appear in a future advertisement.

Sold in jars, three-shillings and sixpence each, by

JOHN ROW,
93, King-street, and
Corner of Liverpool and Pitt streets,
7413 Sydney.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

RUSH AND MERRINGTON have just received, ex Agricola, several cases of Christy's best hats, commencing from 6s. 6d.

R. and M. would call particular attention to a case of very superior velvet nap ventilators, being very light, and in every way a most desirable hat for summer wear.

Albion House, 267, Pitt-street. 8740

FIFTY-ONE (51) PACKAGES CHOICE NEW GOODS,

EX AGRICOLA AND EMERALD ISLE.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY invite the attention of Ladies, their numerous Patrons, and Friends, to the following NEW GOODS, comprised in their late shipments, ex Agricola and Emerald Isle, viz.—

Rich striped, coloured, and glacé silks
Rich black and white silks
Rich black ducapes and gros
Rich Ottoman and Barathea ditto
Rich black brocades
Rich black, white, and coloured Moires
Rich white, black, and coloured dress satins
Black, white, and coloured sarsnets and Persians
Real French made glacé satin and Moire mantles (the latest novelties)
Black and white lace jackets and mantles
Rich gossamer and batiste ditto
Long and square all wool barège shawls, quite new
Rich worked muslin robes, flounced, tucked, and hemmed
Printed and plain all wool barège dresses
Rich printed muslin and batiste ditto
Rich sash, bonnet, and cap ribbons
Real French cap and bonnet flowers
Real plumes, feathers, and wreaths
Silk and gossamer neck ties, in endless variety
Real French kid gloves, ladies' and gent's
Lace sleeves and habit shirts, chemisettes, &c. &c.
Figured and plain nets, every description
Thread and imitation flouncing, and trimming laces
Black and white lace falls
Ditto ditto scarfs and shawls
Broche and Tarlatan muslins
Lace and muslin curtains, richly embroidered
White and coloured mosquito nets and gauzes
Plain and richly embroidered French Cambric handkerchiefs
French cambrics and lawns
Irish cambric handkerchiefs
Real Swiss and Scotch muslins, a large and varied assortment
Market, linen, fruit, cake, and other useful baskets
Perfumery and brushes
&c., &c., &c.

The above goods are all landed, and ready for inspection.

George-street,
8859 Opposite the Post Office.

WHITE DRILL TROUSERS, made to measure, at 8s. per pair

White Marsella Vests, a variety of patterns, made to measure, 8s., 9s., 10s. 6d.

Superfine Black Cloth Frock Coats, made to measure, a good fit guaranteed, £1 15s.

Superfine Black cloth trousers, made to measure, 14s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 18s., 21s.

Boys' and youth's clothing, in great variety

Coats, Vests, and Trousers kept ready made, and well adapted for the approaching season, in all sizes, and in all the newest fabrics extant, Llama cloths, Croton, Alpaca, Zephyr, and a variety of novelties too numerous to describe in an advertisement

The advantages to the public of purchasing their clothing at these magnificent temples of commerce are that they can procure the very finest description of clothing either ready made or made to measure, at extraordinary low prices; and that they also have the opportunity of selecting their styles from a stock of at least £30,000 sterling.

Double stitched Moleskin Trousers, 4s. 6d. per pair

Scotch Twilled Shirts, 21s., 23s. 6d. per dozen

Settlers and Storekeepers visiting Sydney will find it to their advantage in paying a visit to these Establishments, where all goods are exchanged or the money returned if not approved of.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,
Proprietors,
Pantechnetheca, 451, George-street, and 96,
King-street. 8647

THE NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 263 AND 263½, PITT-STREET. G. C. TUTING, PROPRIETOR.

SETTLERS AND COUNTRY BUYERS are respectfully invited to inspect this New and MOST EXTENSIVE stock of goods ere they make their purchases; each department will be found replete with every article suitable for the requirements of the bush, at prices which cannot fail to secure the entire approbation of all. 8521

THE NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. PITT-STREET.

STOREKEEPERS will consult their own interests by inspecting the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT of G. C. TUTING, whose late EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS enable him to submit one of the CHOICEST and unquestionably the CHEAPEST stock ever offered to the public.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.

£10,000 CHOICE DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, HOSIERY, VISITES, SHAWLS, SLOPS, and MEN'S and BOYS' SUPERFINE CLOTHING.

As the partnership existing between James Johnson and John William Weight expires on the 30th November, 1850, the whole of their valuable stock, consisting of every article in drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, visités, shawls, slops, and men's and boys' superfine clothing, is now selling off at a terrific sacrifice.

Catalogues of a great part of the stock, with the reduced prices attached, to be had on the premises.

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT, Cobden House, 277, and 279, Pitt-street. 8608

TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA AND THE ISLANDS.

NOW LANDING, EX PHOENICIAN AND PRINCESS VICTORIA.

EIGHTY-SIX CASES of drapery, slops, hosiery, &c., &c., suitable for the above trade, and having been purchased direct FOR CASH, will be sold at the smallest advance on manufacturer's prices. Also, clothing made expressly for the trade; and being practically acquainted with the cut and style required, affords advantages not to be equalled by any other house.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,
451, George-street,
6766 Nearly opposite the Commercial Bank.

RICH POMPADOUR MUSLINS,

JUST OPENED.

ONE case of the above magnificent Goods,

EX AGRICOLA.

The only lot in the colony, at the low price of HALF-A GUINEA the full dress.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,
8715 96, King-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned,—

7-8 prints
9-8 ditto
5-4 ditto
7-8 mousseline de laines
6-4 ditto ditto ditto
9-8 printed muslins
30 inch, 33 inch, and 36 inch white calicoes
72 and 80 inch white sheetings
6-4 white and coloured roll jaconets
6-4 ditto ditto Casban and Silesias
4-4 white Scotch Hollands
72 and 80 inch grey sheetings
25 to 40 inch ditto calicoes
Plain and check and white book muslins
Check and stripe greenlenos
Plain and white fancy jacconets
Ditto ditto bobbin nets
4-4 and 7-8 Irish linens
Red and blue table covers
6-4 and 8-4 oil cloth ditto
9-8 and 6-4 printed druggets
White and coloured counterpanes
Ditto ditto toilet covers
White and grey Bolton sheets
Ditto ditto twilled ditto
Cotton blankets
White moleskins
Ditto cords
Black velvets
Broad and narrow cloths
100 and 200 yards sewing cotton
Haberdashery
Millinery
Plain and fancy straw bonnets
Coloured Brazilian hats
Sewed muslin collars
Ditto ditto habit shirts
Filled falls
Edgings and laces
Smallwares
Hosiery
Black ducape neck ties
Ditto satin ditto
British and India corah handkerchiefs

SLOPS.

Plain shirts
Regatta ditto
Moleskin and cord trousers
Velveteen shooting coats

EDE AND ROBLEY,
8737 589, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, Circular Wharf—

Best London navy canvas, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Superior three-ply flax sewing twine
Ditto woolpacks, 9½ to 10 lbs.
Letter, note paper, and envelopes
Charles Wix and Son's oilman's stores

N.B.—Pickles cured in the best malt vinegar.

Sparkling white champagne, pints and quarts.
"Warlick's" Patent *Welsh* Fuel.

8565 J. B. AND G. WERE.

FIREPROOF ROOFING.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

ON SALE, Galvanized Sheet Iron, in sheets 6 feet x 2 feet
6 feet x 2½ feet
48 inches x 14 inches

This incorrodible material is now generally used in England, and the colonies, as well as the United States, for roofing verandahs, and all other building purposes, for which, from its durable nature, it is so well adapted.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
97 450, George-street.

JUST LANDED—
BY Sickles, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6
BY Hooks, 3, 4, 5, 6
BY Scythes
Scythe stones and Strickles.
At T. WOOLLEY'S,
8872 430 and 432, George-street.

HOOP IRON, just landed, in prime order—

Sizes—1, 1⅛, 1¼, 1⅜, 1½, 2, 2¼, and 2½ inches

At T. WOOLLEY'S,
8873 Iron Yard, King-street.

BAR IRON.

ROUND, SQUARE, and FLAT, all sizes

Nail-rod, steel, &c.
Sheet Lead, 3, 4, 5, and 6 lb.
Roman Cement, first quality
Sheet Zinc, tin plates
Raw and boiled Oil
Sperm and black Oil

On sale by
W. S. FRIEND,
Iron Stores,
7539 York-street.

EX AGRICOLA.

NOW LANDING, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned—

Horseshoe iron
Hoop iron, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1⅜, 1½, 2 inch
Holloware, in assorted casks
Saddlers' blue and white collar check
Saddlers' serge
Close link coil chain, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, ½, ⅝ inch
B. Y. sickles, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6
Patent scythes
Scythe stones
Cart hames
Coffin furniture
T hinges
Wood screws, ⅜ to 3 inch
Patent iron weigh bridges
Broom heads—a large assortment
Saddle trees
Men's block lasts
Women's, boys', and children's lasts

8549 LEVICKS AND PIPER.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Phoenician—

Real Devonshire cider, of excellent flavour, in hogsheads
Marzetti's bottled ditto (in four dozen casks)

J. B. RUNDLE.
Queen's-place, October 30. 7829

BAR IRON.—The undersigned having lately received some large shipments of bar, bolt, bundle, and sheet iron, of 1st and 2nd quality, begs to acquaint country storekeepers, blacksmiths, and others, that he is now selling the above at the same price as any other importer, and that sizes may be chosen to suit the wishes of his customers.

THOMAS WOOLLEY,
Iron Yard, King-street.
Sydney, November 9. 8482

PAGE'S PORT,

EX LADY CLARK.

ON SALE by the undersigned—

400 Cases Page's Port Wine.

This favourite wine is bottled and packed in Oporto, in one dozen cases, and to suit the convenience of families will be sold by the single case.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street,
Near the Post Office

SUMMER WINES.

CLARET at from 10 to 40 shillings per dozen
Sauterne, Hock, Bucellas
Champagne, in quarts and pints
Colonial white wine } of 1845 and 1846
Ditto red wine }
Clouzeau's Cognac brandy
Port, Sherry, Marsala, in bottles and quarter casks
Bottled ale and porter
Masdeu, in pipes, hogsheads and quarters.

D. N. JOUBERT,
8084 589, George-street

BRANDY, pale and brown, in 1 dozen cases
Rum, B.P., in hogsheads, 8 to 10 O.P.
Ditto, Jamaica, in one dozen cases
Whiskey, Campbelltown, in quarter-casks
Arrack, Batavia, in hogsheads
Maraschino, in 1 dozen cases, pints
Port wine in cases and pipes, hogsheads and quarter-casks
Sherry, a few quarter-casks left, of very superior pale and brown
Claret, in 1 and 2 dozen cases, pints and quarts
Ale and porter, Dunbar's, in 4 dozen casks
East India pale ale, "Baird and Co.," Glasgow, in hogsheads
Devonshire champagne cider, in 3½ and 4 dozen casks, Marzetti and Son's
Ditto ditto, in pipes, fit for bottling
Pidding's cordials and liqueurs
Pampanga sugar, sun-dried
Tobacco, in kegs
Printing ink, in tins and kegs, assorted sizes, Shackell and Edwards
Spiles, from London, for casks of all sizes
Corks, bungs, shives, blacking tape, cork shavings.

On sale by
W. NIMMO AND CO.,
8463 Circular Quay.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned have on sale—
Best West India Rum, in puncheons and hogsheads, 26 per cent. O. P.
Martell and Hennessy's Brandy
Truman's Ale and Stout
Gin, in 4 gallon cases.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
8835 Spring-street.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—

BEER.

Byass's bottled Ale, in six dozen original packages, suitable for the Californian market
Ditto ditto Porter, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto
Ditto ditto Ale, 4 ditto ditto
Tennant's ditto East India Beer
Ditto ditto strong Ale
Ditto ditto Porter
Ditto ditto ditto in hogsheads

SPIRITS.

Brandy, superior pale, in 1 dozen cases
Ditto, Hennessy, in hogsheads
Ditto, U. V. Company, ditto, vintage 48
Rum, W. I., 30 to 36 O.P.
Whiskey, in quarter-casks
Geneva, in cases

WINES.

Pale Amonbellado Sherry, in quarter-casks
Brown Sherry, ditto
Port, in quarter-hogsheads and pipes
Teneriffe, in hogsheads and pipes

SUNDRIES.

Best 22 vinegar, in quarters and hogsheads
Moreton Bay beef, in tierces
Soda ash, (Muspratt's)
Sheepshears, (Wilkinson's)
Woolpacks, (strong and heavy)
Good dry sugar
Hysonskin tea, in chests and halves
Half-pint sauces
Split peas
An invoice of combs.

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
7948

TRUEMAN'S ALE and STOUT, now landing, ex Emerald Isle, on sale, in fine condition, by

BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
8822 Harrington-street.

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.

2603 THACKER AND CO.

Ex "EMERALD ISLE."

IN course of landing, in first-rate condition—

New Patras currants, in caroteels
Ditto Chesme raisins, in barrels
Ditto Muscatell ditto, in layers
Ditto new Jordon almonds, in boxes
Ditto Valencia almonds, in casks
Ditto Turkey figs, in half and quarter drums
Imperial plums, in cartons
Barcelona nuts, in bags and hogsheads
Soft shell almonds, in casks
Patent sperm candles, in boxes of 24 and 48 lbs. each
Day and Martin's real Japan blacking, direct from the manufactory, in casks of 6, 7½, and 13 dozen each

The above goods were purchased by the agent of the undersigned, in London, *for Cash*, and are now offered for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at a slight advance on cost price.

ANTHONY REYNOLDS,
London Tea Warehouse, and Wholesale Wine and Spirit Stores, 364, George-street, opposite the Market. 8329

WHITE SUGAR.

ON sale at the Stores of the undersigne,—Fine white sugar, equal to the Company's crushed loaf, just the thing for cordial makers, ginger beer brewers, &c., &c. also, sugar, of different qualities and prices; teas, hysonskin and congou; starch, blue, pickles, mustards, tobacco, Liverpool salt, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers.

SAMUEL D. GORDON,
3, Bridge-street, corner George-street,
Sydney. 8446

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Best sun-dried pampanga sugar
Pearl sago, in cases
Sporting gunpowder
Coir rope, warp, and assorted sizes
Zinc, in cases.

8561 BOGUE AND CO., Pitt-street.

MAURITIUS SUGAR.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED,—

25 Tons bright grocers' and ration sugar, ex North Esk

D. N. JOUBERT,
8095 589, George-street.

HOPS.—Landed ex Emerald Isle, and for sale by the undersigned—

7 Pockets very fine East Kent hops—crop 1849.

8745 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

REAL Brown's River POTATOES—the only lot in the market—just landed, is on sale at the Stores of

WILLIAM BRADY,
8818 Opposite the *Herald* Office.

NOTICE.—FRESH DERWENT POTATOES, warranted the best in Sydney.—Forage at a cheap rate.—Parties keeping horses desirous of effecting a saving of twenty-five per cent. should deal with the subscriber, who is always receiving direct from the growers a large supply weekly. Delivered by his own drays, free of cartage. HAY CORN, AND GENERAL PRODUCE STORES near the Queen's Wharf, Lower George-street.

8854 JOHN FEARNLEY.

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150 KEGS PRIME NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, ex Augustine Heard, direct from the United States. W. H. ALDIS. 8508

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

THE FOLLOWING PLANTS, the greater part newly introduced, can be supplied, well established in pots, by the Undersigned, the present season of the year being very favorable for their removal.

THE FOLLOWING CAN BE SUPPLIED AT ANY TIME.

Achimenes, 22 distinct varieties; Æschynanthus Boschianus, grandiflorus, zebrina; Allamanda cathartica, sp; Anemone japonica; Azalea Indica Dunbarri, exquisita, Gladstaneii, optima, obtusifolia, splendens, triumphans, phoenicea, Smithii, alba; Begonia zebrina; Bouvardia splendens; Brugmansia Knightii; Buddlea globosa, Lindleyana; Beaumontia grandiflora; Bugainvillea; Calystegia pubescens; Cryptomeria japonica; Columnea Schiediana, scandens; Clerodendron fallax, splendens; Combretum purpureum, coccineum; Clematis azurea, montana, viticella major, viticello-campaniflora, flammula virginiana; Camellia Japonica, rubra plena, rubra simplex, spectabilis, splendens, Pressii, anemoneflora, anemoneflora alba, poeoniflora rubra, poeoniflora pallida, rosa-mundi, Wardii, vandesia-carnea, insignis; Daphne indica, hybrida; Deodara cedar; Echites suberecta, 3 other species; Forsythia viridissima; Franciscea Pohliana, uniflora; Fuchsia atrosanguinea, Cleopatra, Colossus, Fanny Elsler, one in the Ring, serratifolia, about 30 other varieties; Gardenia Fortuni, Whitfieldii; Goldfussia glomerata; Gesnera Herbertiana, faucialis, picta; Gloxinia albo'sanguinea, Cartoniana, maxima alba, maxvariegata; Hoya bella; Hastingia coccinea; Heliotropium Triomphe de Liege; Ixora Bandhucea, coccinea, crocata, grandiflora; Jasminum grandiflorum; Justicias 9 species, Lantana crocea grandiflora; Liqustrum japonicum; Metternichia princeps; Magnolias 6 species; Hetrea volubilis Philadelphus 3 species; Passiflora Camdenii, delicata, elegans, Kingii; Pentas carnea; Pleroma heteromallum; Plumbago Larpentæ; Rondeletia speciosa; Jacquinia aurantiaca; Ruellia formosa; Russellia juncea; Roses, Narcisse, Safranot, Solfaterre, La Pactole, Vicomte des Cases, princess Adelaide, Mrs. Bosanquet, Noisette, Anne Vibert, Belle Emile, cloth of gold noisette, Fulgens, William Jesse, and about 40 other sorts; Stephanotica floribundus; Taxodium pinnatum; Weigela rosea; Chrysophyllum caimeto; Cookia punctata; Araucaria Bidwelli (Bunya Bunya Pine), &c., &c., &c.

THE FOLLOWING CAN BE SUPPLIED EARLY IN MARCH, 1851.

Abelia floribunda; Æschynanthus volubilis; Begonia picta; Bouvardia lævigata; Ceanothus divaricatus; Clematis montana grandiflora; tubulosa; Cantua pyrifolia; Daphne Fortuni; Erythrina laurifolia; Escallonia grandflora; organensis; Franciscea hydrangeæformis, latifolia; Fuchsia Napoleon; Gardenia Stanleyana; Gloxinia albo'sanguinea, superba, maxima discolor, exquisita, labiata, carminata splendens, formosa, candidissima, variegata, Wortleyana; Gesnera rubiflora Habrothamnus corymbosus; Hovenia dulcis; Luculia gratissima; Pentstemon pulchellum, perfoliatum; Puya Altensteinii; Roses, Moss Lani, General Drouet, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Batome Prevost, Sidonii, Jacques La Fitte, Smithii, Geant des Batailles, Comet, Lane, Joasin Hanet, George Cuvier, Charles Fouqueer, Cramoisie supericure, Fortune's yellow, White Fairy; Spiræa prunifolia fl. pl., Stachytarpheta mutabilis, urticifolia Viburnum plicatum.

Rare plants securely packed in glazed cabins for transmission to Europe, &c.

A freshly compiled catalogue may be had on application, by enclosing 4 two-penny stamps.

Carriage to Sydney about 1s. 6d. per cwt.

Apply, (if by letter, pre-paid) to

7946 JOHN M'MAHON, Camden.

FOR SALE, an Outside Jaunting Car, only a few months in use, with Collinge's patent axles, &c. Lowest price £25. For address apply at the *Herald* Office 8864

ELIGIBLE SITES FOR VILLAS.

MARKET GARDEN ALLOTMENTS TO LET.

FOR SALE, beautiful and healthy *sites for country villas* on the Petersham Estate, near Newtown, Cook's River, and Parramatta Road, from £12 to £20 per acre. *Excellent land for Market Gardens* on clearing leases, at ten shillings an acre, for seven years, and for such further term as may be agreed on. Apply at Mr T. J. FISHER'S, King-street; or to Mr. C. LANGLEY, Surveyor, Pitt-street North. 9611

GOLD DUST.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust and Doubloons, in any quantities.

8386 THACKER AND CO.

CERTIFICATES IN BOND.

POLLARD'S STORES.

HOLDERS of Certificates bearing date previous to the 29th May last, will oblige the undersigned by exhibiting them at his Office as early as may be practicable.

The object of this request is to facilitate the transit of the remaining Goods from the New Store on the *east* side of Queen's-place, to those on the *west*, immediately opposite, without any charge whatever to the proprietors.

E. H. POLLARD.
Bonded Stores, Queen's-place,
November 12. 8688

THE undersigned are purchasers of TALLOW for Cash.

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
7947

MESSRS. J. B. AND G. WERE are purchasers of Wool and Tallow, and will make advances upon the same under consignment to their agents, Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH AND Co., London and Liverpool.

Circular Wharf. 8566

ADVERTISEMENT.

HENRY M'DONNELL and JOHN MELLY, late of the firm of Hasson and Co., Soap and Candle Manufacturers, Parramatta-street, known as the Operative Manufactory, beg leave to return their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and customers for their past favours, and having dissolved the late firm, have now entered into co-partnership. The business will in future be conducted on the same premises under the firm and style of M'Donnell and Melly.

M' and M. therefore beg most respectfully to solicit a continuance of that support so liberally bestowed them, and trust from strict attention to business, and punctuality to all orders committed to their charge, to receive that share of public patronage they so justly merit. They will guarantee all goods manufactured at their establishment.

HENRY M'DONNELL.
JOHN MELLY.
Parramatta-street, November 11.

Wanted, a steady, stout, able man, to work on the premises. 8595

THE OLD ESTABLISHED SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,

NO. 319, CASTLEREAGH-STREET NORTH,

PROVIDES Families in town and country *with efficient and respectable Servants*, in every department; MALE and FEMALE; *single or married*; affords Servants the *most eligible opportunities* to obtain situations commensurate to their abilities and character, renders them advice and assistance, and furnishes small loans for stated periods, at moderate interest.

J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.

☞ A number of Male and Female House Servants, Farm Servants, and others, disengaged. 8761

NOTICE.—In the intestate estate of the late Maria Annette Ikin, all parties having claims against the same are requested to forward their accounts to the undersigned on or before 5th December, 1850.

ALEXANDER IKIN,
8470 Undertaker, Cumberland-street South.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD TRUST.

TENDERS are required for building two wooden bridges for the Commissioners of the above Trust. One bridge on the New South Head Road, at the head of Double Bay, and the other at the Glenmore Road, according to plans and specifications, &c., to be inspected at the office of the undersigned, where tenders are to be left, addressed, under cover, to the Commissioners on or before 12 o'clock (noon) on Tuesday next, the 19th instant.

The Commissioners will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

CHAS. E. LANGLEY,
Surveyor to the above Commissioners.
316, Pitt-street, Sydney, November 14.
8837

TO COAL MINERS.

WANTED, by the Australian Agricultural Company, for their Mines at Newcastle, able and willing Colliers. Liberal wages given. Apply to W. CROASDILL, Esq., Superintendent, at Newcastle; or to F. ENSWORTH, Esq., Queen-street, Sydney.

J. EDWARD EBSWORTH,
Commissioner for the A. A. Company.
August 24. 3571

MILLERS WANTED, to proceed to the interior, to take charge of a Steam Mill. Apply to the undersigned at his residence, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

EDWARD FLOOD.
Elizabeth-street, November 14.

WANTED, a MAN COOK, who thoroughly understands his business. None need apply who are not competent. Apply to Mr. S. LYONS, George-street and Charlotte-place. 8395

WANTED, a female Cook, who will make herself generally useful. Also, a strong active girl, who can do household work and wait at table. Apply to Mrs. W. R. SCOTT, Lower Fort-street. 8870

A RESPECTABLE person, sometime in the colony, wishes to engage himself as Clerk or Collector to a mercantile or wholesale house in Sydney. Address F. S., FORD'S, Stationer, George-street. 8813

GROCERY BUSINESS.

TO LET, in Parramatta-street, opposite the Australian Inn, an old established Grocer's Shop, with fittings complete. The house is large and convenient, kitchen detached, good well of water with pump; also, stabling and shed; the yard enclosed with a brick wall. Rent to a permanent tenant will be very low.

BAKER'S SHOP.—To let, adjoining the above, an old established Baker's Shop. House large and convenient, kitchen detached, good oven and bakehouse, and yard enclosed. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN STIRLING, 559, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. 8661

OFFICES TO LET.—To Let, the Rooms now occupied by GILBERT WRIGHT, Esq., at 93, King-street.

Apply to JOHN ROW, Medical Hall. 5975

TO LET, a House in Horbury Terrace. Apply to GEORGE KING, No. 397, Pitt-street. 8827

TO STAND, at Lake House, Peterborough, Illawarra, the thorough-bred colonial horse

TYRIUS,

by Tros, dam by Skeleton out of Poppet, by Selim. Poppet was imported from General Grosvenor's stud, bred by George M'Leay, Esq., of Brownlow-hill.

This horse is the sire of the winner of the late £50 Belford Stud Plate.

Terms—£2 2s. for each mare; groomage included.

ALSO, THE ENTIRE HORSE

BACCHUS.

Sire, the imported horse "Cantab," dam out of a Satellite mare, and got by a celebrated imported horse, by the late Potter M'Queen, Esq., (thorough-bred) out of either a Hector or Model mare. This horse cost 1000 guineas at home, and was purchased for the use of his own stud.

Terms—£1 10s. for each mare; groomage included. 8091

TO STAND THIS SEASON AT BUNGARRABBEE.

THE well-known imported thorough bred English horse

CAMEL,

Also, the celebrated high caste Arab,

GLENDOWER,

Terms:—For a single mare £3 3s., an allowance where a number sent.

Good paddocks provided, and every care taken, but no responsibility incurred.

All mares to be paid for and removed on or before the 1st January, 1851. 6882

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at Mr. Osborne's Station, Wagara, near Gundagai, the imported thorough-bred Entire Horse

MERRY PEBBLES,

Imported by Benjamin Boyd, Esq.

PEDIGREE.

Bred in 1837, got by Saracen, out of Lady Canford by Cattero, Croille, Hambletonian, Shuttle, Overton, Beningbrough's dam by Herold, Pyrrah by Matchem, Dutchess by Whitenose, Miss Slamerkin. Saracen was got by the Mount Falcon Arab, out of Hebe by Meteor, Nancy by Long Rendrow, Nancy's dam also by Young Rendrow, Matilda by King Fergus.

TERMS:—£2 5s. for a single mare; £1 15s. each for three or more, groomage included: good and secure paddocks found, and every care taken, but no responsibility incurred; all mares to be paid for, and removed on or before the 1st of January, 1851. 5675

ÆTHER.

THIS celebrated thorough-bred horse, imported by the Hon. H. W. Petre,

WILL STAND THIS SEASON,

At George's Hall, near Liverpool, the seat of David Johnston, Esq.

PEDIGREE.

Æther by St. Patrick, out of Pastile, by Rubens (foaled in 1836,)—See Stud Book, vol iv., page 352.

PERFORMANCES.

(See Turf Calendar, 1839 and 40.)

1839 he ran—
1st. Third in the £3000 Stakes, Newmarket
2nd. In the Derby—not placed.
3rd. Won the Ascot Albany Stakes.
4th. Ran second to Euclid for the Duke Michael Stakes
5th. Ditto for the St. Leger Stakes, Newmarket
6th. Won a match with Teo, at Newmarket
7th. Won a handicap Plate at Houton Meeting, Newmarket.

1840.
1st. Ran second for the Port Stakes, Craven Meeting, Newmarket
2nd. Ran second for a Handicap Plate, second October meeting, Newmarket.

Description.—Æther is a bright bay, without white, stands fifteen hands two inches, most docile temper, and perfect symmetry.

TERMS.—Four Guineas each mare; groomage three shillings. Every attention will be paid to the mares, but no risk incurred. Payment to be made before the removal of the mares.

Æther covered two seasons at Euston, the Duke of Grafton's, by whom he was bred and run.

September 16. 4864

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, on the 5th instant, Mrs. W. T. Boyce, of a son.

At O'Connell Town, November 14th, 1850, Mrs. S. C. Parker, of a daughter.

DIED

At Surry Hills, on the 15th instant, William John Burdett, infant son of W. J. Noblett, aged four months.

THE Friends of the late Mr. Richard Pegg are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence, Pyrmont at 10 A.M., on Saturday, This Day, the 16th instant.

8852 HENRY THOMAS, Undertaker.

THE Friends of the late Mr. Thomas May, junior, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, which will move from the residence of his father, Parramatta-street, at four o'clock, P.M., This Day, Saturday, the 16th instant. No circulars will be issued.

8809 HENRY THOMAS, Undertaker.

THE friends of the late John Wright are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence, John Francis', 184, Brickfield Hill, This Morning, Saturday, 16th instant, at eight o'clock precisely. 8916

FUNERAL.

VICTORIA LODGE, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Officers and Brothers of the above Lodge are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the late Brother Ebenezer Wright,—the procession to move from the Lodge House, to his late residence, at 3 o'clock, on Sunday, 17th instant.

By order of Michael Chapman, N. G.,
HENRY THOMAS, Undertaker.
King-street West. 8953

NOTICE.—The Committee appointed to devise means for the general good of the trade of Butchers, are particularly requested to attend a preliminary meeting, which will be held at Mr. Gray's, Light House, Sussex-street, at seven o'clock on Monday next, 18th instant.

8964 B. P. JOLLY, Secretary.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith & c. &c. To the widow and to the next of kin of Job Makin late of Goulburn-street in the city of Sydney in the colony of New South Wales labourer deceased Whereas it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales by the Proctor of William Short of number twenty-seven Goulburn-street in the city of Sydney aforesaid potato dealer a creditor and the only friend of the abovenamed Job Makin deceased resident in the said colony That the said Job Makin departed this life on or about the thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty (having at the time of his death goods chattels and credits in the colony aforesaid) intestate We do therefore peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally or by your Proctor duly constituted before our Court at the Court House in King-street Sydney on the second day of December now next at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day and there to abide if occasion shall require during the Sitting of the said Court and then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods chattels and credits of the said Job Makin deceased or otherwise to show sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any) why the same should not be committed to the said William Short as such creditor and only friend of the said Job Makin deceased as aforesaid on giving sufficient security And further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said William Short as such creditor and only friend of the said Job Makin deceased as aforesaid.

Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen Knight our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney the fourteenth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

For the Registrar,
D. B. HUTCHINSON, L.S.
8900 Second Clerk of the said Supreme Court.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting the Crew of the American Ship Christopher Mitchell, as no debts incurred by them will be paid by the Master or Agent. 8920

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting the Crew of the American Ship Olympia, as no debts incurred by them will be paid by the Master or Agent. 8919

NOTICE.—L. Morgan and Co., of 97, Redfern, have no connection with any house in the city, their business being carried on at the manufactory, Redfern. 8898

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are invited for the erection of a dwelling-house and offices on the west side of Bourke-street, near its junction with William-street. Plans and specifications may be seen at the residence of the proprietor, to whom tenders are to be delivered by the 29th November instant. The acceptance of the lowest tender will be optional, and security will be required. Mr. STEEL, No. 188, Pitt-street. 8902

WANTED, a gardener, farm labourers, married couples, a storekeeper, a waiter, a blacksmith, a tanner, a cabinetmaker, a coachman, a man to work in a garden, a carter, female servants, boys, &c, &c.

N.B.—Servants and mechanics of every description (both male and female) can be obtained at this Office, either for town or country, of good character.

H. F. BRIMMER,
Servants' Registry Office,
Opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street.
Open from 9 till 5.

☞ A respectable young female wishes to proceed under an engagement with a family to California—she would be found exceedingly useful attending to children on the passage. The highest reference can be given. 8917

WANTED for a highly respectable family, a smart active young man, as Butler. Character indispensable. Apply any morning next week to THOMAS O'LOUGHLIN, Victoria Servants' Registry Office, 161, King-street, opposite the Court House. 8961

WANTED, Shepherds, Farm Servants, Men Cooks, Grooms, Colliers and Labourers, three Married Couples, Female Servants for the Country; also, a Laundress. Apply to J. PAWSEY, General Agent, 145, corner of King and Castlereagh streets. 8931

A YOUNG person who is desirous to return to England, would be glad to engage as an attendant on a lady, or to take charge of children during the voyage. References as to her character and capability of fulfilling the charge she undertakes, would with pleasure be given by the lady with whom she now resides. Apply by letter (post-paid) to A. B., Post Office, Parramatta. 8882

WANTED, a Man Cook. Apply to Mr. E. SAMUELL, Liverpool Arms, corner of Pitt and King streets. 8893

WANTED, a Man Cook. Apply at the Black Swan, George-street South, Sydney.
November 15. 8900

WANTED, a steady respectable woman, as Cook and Laundress: references required. Also, a Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. J. B. METCALFE.
November 16. 8912

COOK WANTED.—Wanted, a Man as Cook. Apply to G. CHISHOLM, 253, Pitt street, between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M. 8923

WANTED, in Sydney, by a young person accustomed to tuition, who is disengaged after 11 in the morning, an engagement as Daily Governess. Qualified to teach English and French, with the rudiments of music and drawing. A situation in town would be preferred. Apply by letter to V. L., *Herald* office. 8888

WANTED, a respectable Woman Servant, to act as Cook and assist in house work. Apply, (before one o'clock P.M.) to Mrs. ROBERT JOHNSON, Darling Point Road, near the new Church. 8918

WANTED, a Draper's Assistant. Apply to WALTER LONG, Waterloo House, 214, 216, Brickfield Hill. 8906

WANTED, an experienced laundress. Also, an under man servant. Respectable references indispensable. Apply to LADY STEPHEN, 5, Lyon's-terrace. 8905

£2 REWARD. — Strayed from Liverpool, about six months ago two black colts, hind fetlocks white, branded on the near shoulder MK. Any person finding the same, and bringing them to the undersigned, or giving information to Mr Pritchard, Postmaster, Liverpool, will receive the above reward.

ROBERT ELLIOTT,
8885 Merrivale, Liverpool.

STOLEN.—FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen, from my yard, on Tuesday evening, the 12th November, a Grey Horse, with a great many bay hairs through him, particularly in the head, branded on off shoulder with SG, stands seventeen hands high, aged. If stolen, I hereby offer a reward of Five Pounds on conviction of the party; or if found straying, One Pound will be paid for such information by post as will lead to his recovery.

SAMUEL GREEN.
Goulburn, November 13. 8892

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD. The above sum will be paid to any person bringing to No. 6 Jamison-street, a Brooch (gold, with blue enamel and pearls,) supposed to have been dropped between the Queen's Wharf and Bridge-street, on Wednesday evening last. 8949

BALMAIN.

FOR SALE, the Cottage and Premises, situated at Balmain, now in the occupation of J. W. Barton, Esq., as tenant. Apply to Mr. O'COCK, Solicitor, Brisbane, Moreton Bay. 8567

TO SOAP-BOILERS.—For sale, or to let, a Soap Factory, with boilers, frames, &c., with or without two substantial five-roomed verandah cottages, built of stone, situate at Camperdown, near the Red Lion. Inquire of R. T. CARTER, William-street, Woolloomooloo, nearly opposite the Museum Hotel. 8896

A LADY and Gentleman can be accommodated with furnished apartments, with or without board, where there are no other lodgers, in a retired place, commanding a pleasant view of the harbour, and within five minutes' walk of the Market place. For cards of address apply to Mr. J. F. JOHNSON, Registry Office, Castlereagh-street. 8933

APARTMENTS to Let, with Board if required, in Hyde Park, one of the healthiest and most respectable situations in Sydney. A lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. References of the highest respectability can be given if required.

Sydney, 84 Elizabeth-street, corner of Liverpool-street.
November 15. 8969

TO LET, the late residence of Dr. Cuthill, George-street South. Possession to be given on the 11th December next. Apply to Mr. ROBERT HANCOCK, on the premises. 8891

PENRITH.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

ALL those excellent premises known as the HARP INN, situate in High-street, Penrith, subject to the existing lease, yielding £60 per annum. The premises are very extensive, and occupy upwards of an acre of ground.

ALSO, IN ONE OR TWO LOTS,

The Butcher's Shop and Cottage occupied by Mr. Wheatley, situate at the corner of High and Castlereagh streets, and now in full trade.

TOGETHER WITH

The two Cottages adjoining, occupied by Mrs. Hadley.

Terms, and all particulars, may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

MORT AND BROWN.

P.S.—M. and B. will also treat with any party disposed to rent the Mill and premises, situate on the Nepean, which are now being put into first-rate working order. 8937

TO CAPITALISTS AND PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO INVEST.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

ABOUT Six Years' Interest in a Leasehold Property, situate in the best part of the city, from which there is a weekly rental of Ten Pounds, the property being subject to a ground rent of four pounds ten shillings per week, leaving a surplus income of two hundred and eighty-six pounds per annum.

☞ This is a first-rate investment, as will be found upon application to the undersigned, who are prepared to furnish all particulars.

8938 MORT AND BROWN.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO IRONMONGERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. H. A. GRAVES has received instructions to sell by auction,
On TUESDAY, 19th November,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
on the premises of Mr. Horton, No. 294, George-street South, near Bathurst-street, without reserve, the proprietor giving up business.

The whole of the Stock, consisting of—20 cwt. flat irons, 100 iron pots and boilers, 30 dozen bay rakes, nails, screws, tacks, bill-hooks, chisels, hinges, kettles, rules, stoves, counter, desk, and chest locks; hasps and staples, grinding stones, axes, adzes, hoes, screw wrenches, trowels, augers, bullock chains, frying-pans, smoke-jack, ironsafe, back bands, flour sieves, spades, pick axes, camp ovens, sheepshears, rat traps, mortice and bed keys, gimlets, hames, bridles, Norfolk latches, shear and blister steel, and a variety of other goods too numerous to enumerate.

Also,
A superior 8-day clock, in case
One cask of glue
Twelve wheat and corn mills
One cask of ochre

Terms—Cash. 8968

NEW PRODUCE STORE, CIRCULAR WHARF.

THE above extensive premises will be open to receive Colonial Produce on and after the 1st day of December. The first sale will be held there on Thursday, December the 5th.

8409 MORT AND BROWN, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY'S REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS will sell by auction, at their Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual collection of household furniture, &c., &c., comprising—
Chests of drawers, tables, chairs, bedsteads, children's cots, washing stands, sofas, looking glasses, pictures, ornaments, blankets, feather, horse-hair, and flax beds; clocks, red herrings, mutton hams, moleskin trousers, calico, decanters, flat irons, black and white hats, wearing apparel, jewellery, watches, and sundries.

Terms—Cash. 8950

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, the undermentioned unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. J. K. Heydon, of 78, King-street, on the dates specified:

June 3. Gold French watch and guard, clarionet, French watch out of order, lot of sundries, two frocks pair of trousers and piece of tweed, muslin dress and piece of tweed, muslin dress piece, jacket trousers and frock coat, 20 pieces apparel.
4. Delaine dress, drawn bonnet, three dresses.
5. Three blankets and sheet, watch No. 4821 double barrelled gun, gold watch No. 5709, and silver watch No. 8572 with gold brequet, a bit of gold.
6. Ring and locket 14 yards duck.
7. French silver watch
8. Two print dresses shawl and some alpacca, moleskin trousers vest and gingham dress piece, Wellington boots, lever watch No 1847.
10. Tweed coat child's jacket and shawl, shawl and dress, two coats and pair trousers, shawl dress curtains and remnant coburg.
11. Tweed coat, visite.
12. Frock coat, two gold lockets.
13. Six dresses
14. Dress coat tweed coat and Panama hat, shawl and vest, two hats two trousers and two shawls.
15. Shawl, lever watch 4961, woollen visite, coat, delaine dress.
17. Cramp, coat, silk cloak trousers and white dress, watch 8457 and three kerchiefs.
18. Buff dress, saddle, brooch.
19. Buff visite ring pair earrings and remnant coburg, five shirts and sundries, pair Wellington boots, lever watch 4561
20. Three dresses.
21. Fancy ring, trousers and coat, suit of clothes and shirt, lever watch (Moss, Ludgate-street) 5818.
22. Books in print, four shirts trousers and vest, watch No. 4445, print dress some curtains ruff and lining, watch 8949.
24. Visite, delaine dress, watch 17,106.
25. Velvet scarf, black satin shawl, tweed trousers, check coat.
26. Frock coat, frock coat.
28. Pearl ring.
29. Watered silk visite. 8496

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS will sell by auction,
On WEDNESDAY next, November 20.
The undermentioned Unredeemed Pledges, pawned with Mr. Robert Appleton, of 131, Bathurst-street, opposite Wright's Brewery, on the dates specified:—

July 13—Plaid coat, two pair white trousers, and dress
16—Tin case of sundries, two hats, and leather boxes
17—Silk dress and Newmarket coat
20—Three vests
22—Suit of clothes
25—Two lockets and telescope
26—Jacket and two shirts, two boas and feather, four pair trousers, two vests, four vest pieces and boy's jacket, coffee teapot and egg boiler
29—Two pair Wellington boots
30—Shawl and dress, lace visite and hat
31—Bundle of sundries, silk bonnet and veil, eight pictures, brass fender, and two chairs

August 1—Crape shawl, fancy bag, purse, and cross, satin dress
2—Plaid shawl
5—Dress and shawl, two dresses, Victorine and cuffs
Boy's suit of clothes
6—Silver watch, 2258
9—Three vests, shawl, and dress coat, and vest
10—Table lamp and shade
12—Frock coat, pair trousers, and three shirts, three vests
Large music box
14—Silk velvet cloak
Satin shawl and lace visite
Two pair trousers, satin shawl, buckskin coat, vest, and trousers
Pair tweed trousers and vest.

Also, sundry pledges under five shillings. 8956

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ex Emerald Isle, Holt, master, from London, damaged by sea water.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, 481, George-street.
On MONDAY, November 18,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

H
X § 2 §—23 10-4 chintz counterpanes, much damaged
27 Ditto ditto, slightly ditto
36 11-4 ditto, much ditto
14 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
„ § 3 §— 5 pieces 30-inch grey stout, much ditto
16 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
13 ditto ditto, much ditto
12 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
„ § 4 §— 7 ditto 36-inch ditto, much ditto
17 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
14 ditto 33-inch ditto, much ditto
10 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
„ § 7 §— 9 ditto 5-4 navy blue prints, much ditto
41 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
„ § 10 §—15 ditto 36-inch white shirting, ditto ditto
15 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
15 ditto ditto, much ditto
„ § 16 §— 7 ditto 4-4 Forfar sheeting, ditto ditto
5 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
„ § 18 §— 3 ditto ditto, much ditto
9 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
„ § 21 §—17 ditto bear ducks, much ditto
10 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
„ § 22 §— 9 ditto ditto, much ditto
15 ditto ditto, slightly ditto

Terms—Cash. 8875

TIN PLATES.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
On MONDAY next, the 18th November,
At 11 o'clock,

35 BOXES IC TIN PLATES.
Terms at Sale. 7892

DAMAGED SHEET IRON.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX RUBY, ELLERBY, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
On MONDAY Next, November 18,
At 11 o'clock,

92 BUNDLES SHEET IRON, damaged by sea water.
Terms—Cash. 8794

TO CAPTAINS OF WHALERS, AND SHIP-OWNERS. HARPOONS AND LANCES.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
On MONDAY next, November 18,
At 10 o'clock,

20 DOZEN HARPOONS AND LANCES.
Terms—Cash. 8791

STRONG RUM, CAMPBELLTOWN WHISKEY, AND SHERRY.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at CAMPBELL'S WHARF,
On TUESDAY next, November 19,
At 11 o'clock,

15 HOGSHEADS RUM, 35 O.P.
20 Ditto Campbelltown whiskey
14 Quarter-casks pale sherry.
Terms at sale. 8856

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

DAMAGED PORT WINE.

EX JUNIPER.

MR CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf,
On TUESDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,

THE undermentioned PORT WINE, being a portion of the Juniper's cargo—
82 hogsheads Sandeman's port wine
364 quarter-casks ditto ditto
72 cases ditto ditto, one dozen each

Terms—Cash. 8518

TO TAILORS and WOOLLEN DRAPERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On WEDNESDAY Next, November 20,
At 11 o'clock,

TEN CASES Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Drills, Trimmings, &c., &c., &c.

Full particulars will appear in Monday's *Herald*. 8967

FOR UNRESERVED SALE,

THE CUTTER WATERWITCH.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On THURSDAY next, 21st November,
At 12 o'clock,

THE FIRST-CLASS CUTTER WATERWITCH, 57 Tons Burthen.

She may be inspected at the Union Wharf, and further particulars obtained by applying to the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 8966

FIFTY-EIGHT CASES

CHOICE AND SEASONABLE DRAPERY GOODS,
Will be sold by auction, by
MR. CHARLES NEWTON,
At his Rooms,
On FRIDAY next, 22nd November.
Particulars will appear in Monday's *Herald*. 8965

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

DAMAGED WOOLPACKS, WOOLBAGGING, AND THREE-BUSHEL BAGS.

For the benefit of whom it may concern.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

WILL sell by auction, at his Mart, on
MONDAY, the 18th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Emerald Isle, Captain Holt, from London.
DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

R in diamond:—
§ 26 Part bale 4 pieces woolbagging, slightly damaged
31 Ditto 3 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
33 Ditto 2 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
37 Ditto 12 woolpacks, ditto ditto
38 Ditto 6 ditto, much ditto
39 Ditto 2 ditto, ditto ditto
42 Ditto 10 ditto, ditto ditto
46 Ditto 12 ditto, slightly ditto
47 Ditto 24 ditto, ditto ditto
49 Ditto 5 ditto, ditto ditto
51 Ditto 12 ditto, ditto ditto
53 Ditto 25 three-bushel bags, much damaged

RWR:—
75 Ditto 1 piece woolbagging, slightly damaged
76 Ditto 3 pieces ditto, ditto ditto
77 Ditto 2 pieces ditto, ditto ditto
78 Ditto 5 pieces ditto, much ditto
81 Bale 100 woolpacks, ditto ditto
82 Part bale 23 ditto, ditto ditto
85 Ditto 1 ditto, slightly ditto
88 Bale 100 ditto, much ditto
89 Part bale 8 ditto, ditto ditto
96 Ditto 20 three-bushel bags, ditto ditto
99 Ditto 100 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
103 Bale 100 woolpacks, ditto ditto
104 Part bale 5 pieces woolbagging, slightly damaged
105 Bale 10 pieces ditto, much ditto
106 Part bale 3 pieces ditto, slightly ditto
107 Bale 10 pieces ditto, much ditto
108 Ditto 10 pieces ditto, ditto ditto
109 Ditto 10 pieces ditto, ditto ditto
110 Part bale 4 pieces ditto, slightly ditto
111 Bale 100 woolpacks, much ditto
112 Ditto 100 ditto, ditto ditto
115 Ditto 300 three-bushel bags, ditto ditto
117 Ditto 360 ditto, ditto ditto
118 Part bale 20 ditto, ditto ditto
119 Bale 10 pieces woolbagging, ditto ditto
120 Ditto 10 pieces ditto, ditto ditto
121 Part bale 8 pieces ditto, slightly ditto
123 Bale 10 pieces ditto, much ditto
127 Part bale 18 woolpacks, slightly ditto
129 Bale 100 ditto, much ditto
130 Ditto 300 three-bushel bags, ditto ditto

Terms—Cash. 8834

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

THE RAVEN, STEAMER,

Exclusive of Machinery, as she now lies at the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, Pyrmont,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
On WEDNESDAY, 20th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

THE above vessel was built in 1848, by Mr. Thomas Chowne, being constructed of three thicknesses of planking, with tarred blankets between them, upon the diagonal principle; she is coppered and thoroughly copper-fastened every 4 inches up to the 4 feet line from the bottom; her length between perpendiculars is 86 feet, and extreme breadth in midships 16 feet.

☞ The great strength of this vessel has been proved, for although stranded at the M'Leay River, on being got off she was found to be perfectly tight, and is now parted with solely on account of her not being altogether suitable for the River Trade at Moreton Bay.

The vessel would make an excellent barge or schooner, and would be well adapted for bar harbours. She would carry probably about 70 tons.

⁂ Further particulars may be had on application to James Paterson, Esq., Secretary, Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

Terms at sale. 8302

STOCK IN TRADE OF A TOY AND FANCY WARE SHOP.

TO TOY SELLERS, DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions from Mrs. M'Lean, to sell by auction, without any reserve, upon the premises, opposite Christ Church, George-street South,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

THE whole of the Stock-in-Trade, comprising a large assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods generally.

A list of the above has been prepared, and can be inspected at the rooms of the Auctioneer any time prior to the sale. And if any eligible offer be made, the whole will be put up in one lot, if otherwise, they be sold in lots as now arranged.

Terms at sale. 8845

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.

JUST LANDED.

MR GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at Pollard's Bonded Stores, Queen's Place,
On MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

6 KEGS NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, Dunlop's brand.
Terms at sale. 8844

TO SHOPKEEPERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND OTHERS.

TWINE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Is instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
On TUESDAY, November 19,
At 11 o'clock,

R in diamond with B outside.
§ 14 1 CASE containing 800 lbs. 2 and 3 ply grocer's twine, in balls
15—1 Case containing
240 lbs. brown shoe thread
159 lbs. patent hemp thread
16—1 case containing
240 lbs. fine 2 ply shop twine
186 lbs. fine 3 ply shop twine
17—1 Case containing
240 lbs. fine sail twine
18—1 Case containing
240 lbs. second quality twine.

Terms at sale. 8925

CARGO OF THE MOA, CAPTAIN NORRIS, FROM AUCKLAND.

HUMPBACK OIL, WOOL LASHING, AND KAURIE PINE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has been favoured with instructions from WILLIAM WRIGHT, Esq., to sell by auction, at BOTTS' WHARF.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant,
At 11 o'clock,

THE Entire Cargo of the brig Moa, from Auckland, comprising—
36 Casks, first quality, HUMPBACK OIL
300 Coils patent WOOL-LASHING
34,000 Feet KAURIE PINE, consisting of all dimensions and descriptions.

Terms at sale. 8934

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50 BOXES HONEY DEW CAVENDISH TOBACCO,

Just landed, ex Royal Saxon.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Pollard's Bonded Stores,
On MONDAY next, November 18,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
FIFTY BOXES honey dew CAVENDISH TOBACCO, just landed.

Terms at sale. 8871

EX AUGUSTINE HEARD, FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE RESIDUE OF THE CARGO,

Consisting of—
Rice, Pork, Rosin, Pitch, Varnish, Potash, Hams, Pickles, Preserved Meats, Chocolate, Fish, Hops, Vinegar, Peas, Axes, Hatchets, Nails, Rakes, &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from *Simon Wilkinson, Jun, Esq.*, to sell by public auction, at his stores.
On TUESDAY, November 19,
At 11 o'clock,
The residue of the CARGO of the Augustine Heard,
Without Reserve,
Namely:—

219 BARRELS Choice Carolina Rice
135 Ditto prime mess pork
100 Ditto bright amber rosin
25 Ditto pitch
23 Ditto bright varnish
18 Casks first quality potash
6 Ditto prime hams
43 Cases, each one dozen pickles
6 Ditto preserved lobster, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins
7 Ditto salmon, 2 lb tins
40 Boxes sweetened chocolate
2 Casks cheese, in tins
4 Cases starch
25 Half-barrels } Mackerel
50 Kits }
90 Kegs tongues and sounds
50 Kegs salmon
24 Pockets hops, choicest quality, and of last growth (1849)
46 Casks vinegar
29 Ditto split peas
21 Cases—axes, hatchets, adzes, &c.
3 Ditto axe handles
5 Casks nails
26 Bundles hay rakes
4 Corn shellers
14½ Dozen spades
8 Barrels peas
13½ Dozen mast hoops

Terms at sale. 8846

MOST IMPORTANT PROPERTIES!

By order of Mrs. Charles Smith.

DWELLING-HOUSE, LARGE GARDEN AND PADDOCK, AT CAMPERDOWN, COMPRISING, IN ALL ABOUT 16 ACRES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF PARRAMATTA, WITH FRONTAGE TO TWO STREETS AND THE RIVER.

50 ACRE FARM AT THE PUNCH BOWL, LIVERPOOL ROAD.

30 ACRES LAND AT BOTANY.

MORT AND BROWN
Have been instructed to sell by public auction, the following most valuable properties, at their Rooms, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY, 20th November, at 11 o clock,
First.

ALL that most beautiful Estate, situate at Camperdown, adjoining the ornamental ground of the Church of England Cemetery Company, and comprising in all about

SIXTEEN ACRES,

a large portion of which is laid out in ornamental grounds and orchard, the latter being in the most profitable state of bearing, and the whole affording an excellent remuneration, being the most fertile spot within many miles of Sydney.

On this property is erected

AN EXCELLENT DWELLING-HOUSE,

with out-houses and many improvements, and a portion of the land is subdivided into convenient paddocks.

The Newtown and Sydney Roads (for it has large frontage to the Camperdown Road) are within a stone's throw of it, and it is an easy drive or walk from the city.

☞ Many thousands of pounds have been expended by the late proprietor in bringing this property to its present state, and from the rapid extension of the busy localities of Sydney towards it, there can be no question but this 16 acres will before very long assume

AN IMMENSE VALUE.

Lot 2.

A most Valuable Property in the town of Parramatta, at present in the occupation of George Oakes, Esq, having frontage to
PHILLIP-STREET,
CHARLES-STREET,
And the
PARRAMATTA RIVER.

The erections upon this property consist of
TWO COTTAGES,
NEW SLAUGHTER HOUSE,
CATTLE AND SHEEP POUNDS,

And is let to the party beforenamed at a nominal rental of £25 per annum.

Lot 3.

FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, situate at the Punchbowl, adjoining the farms of Mr. William Lee and Mr. Williamson. There is considerable fencing, and a portion of it is cleared.

Lot 3.

TOWNSHIP OF BOTANY.

25 to 30 acres of this township, being the unsold portion, and particulars of which may be learnt on application to the Auctioneers.

TERMS:—One fourth cash, residue six months' bill. 7973

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10 ACRES OF LAND, AT THE REAR OF BELLO RETRIO.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
On WEDNESDAY, 20th November,
At 11 o'clock,

10 ACRES OF LAND, at the rear of BELLO RETRIO, on the Newtown Road, consisting of excellent garden land, with plenty of water, and admirably adapted for building sites, having a good view of the surrounding properties.

COOK'S RIVER, PETERSHAM, &c.,

Is bounded by "Wells-street, Bello Retiro," and on the west by the Government Road.

The above will be sold in one or more lots, to suit intending purchasers.

Title unexceptionable.
Terms at sale. 8764

VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLDS IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY, PRODUCING A STEADY AND CERTAIN RENTAL!

MORT AND BROWN
Are instructed by the proprietor, (who is about proceeding to England) to submit to public competition, at their Rooms, George-street,
On MONDAY, December 9,
At 11 o'clock,

THE undermentioned most valuable Freehold properties, situate in very important thoroughfares, and which will be disposed of in the following order, viz:—

Lot 1.

THE MUSEUM HOTEL,

now in full trade, situate in William-street, near Hyde Park corner, being a handsome, substantial, and newly built brick and stone house, 30 feet square from out to out, containing on the ground floor a spacious Bar, two parlours and a sitting-room, from thence ascending by a good staircase to the first floor, which has a Ball or Assembly Room, 28 feet 4 inches, by 13 feet 4 inches, with corniced and centred ceiling, &c., and two rooms opening into a balcony in the rear, overlooking the harbour of Port Jackson. On the floor underneath the ground story are three bedrooms and a kitchen, and underneath those again, are two spacious cellars, there is also an excellent yard 60 feet in length, having its entrance from Riley-street. No expense was spared in the erection of this building; the doors being varnished and the sashes hanging on pullies, and on the premises there are fixed one register and four half-register stoves, and kitchen range; and Cowpasture and stone mantel-pieces. A well of good water is also on the premises. The property is leased for five years, to a respectable and responsible tenant, at £2 10s. per week, or £130 per annum.

LOTS 2, 3, 4, 5,

ARE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, ADJOINING THE HOTEL.

The two first of which have each twenty feet frontage; and the others, twenty-two feet each to William-street, by depths at right angles of ninety feet each to a sixteen feet road, which they also front. The two first of these are at present occupied as a garden.

LOT 6.

A DOUBLY FRONTED NEWLY BUILT STONE AND BRICK HOUSE,

Containing four handsome rooms, store-room, pantry, laundry, &c.; the principal rooms fitted with half-register stoves, and the kitchen with range. There is a most excellent garden and orchard, containing splendid vines and fruit trees, and a well of good water. This property is situate in William-street North, to which it has a frontage of eighty-one feet six inches, and is also bounded by another street not named; East, by Lower Riley-street, ninety-six feet; and on the West by a thick wall, separating it from Hyde Park; it has also, on the North side, a balcony overlooking the Government Domain, North Shore, and the harbour.

This property is much underlet, to a respectable tenant, at twelve shillings per week; but it is worth at least £1 per week.

LOT 7.

IS A SPACIOUS PIECE OF LAND,

Having upwards of 100 feet fronted by a stone wall, dividing it from Hyde Park; a frontage of about seventy feet to a twelve feet road, and about fifty feet to a sixteen feet road. Upon it stands erected a brick and stone cottage, containing two rooms, with a well of good water. The cottage yields six shillings per week rent. As this lot will be divided into allotments, before sale, reference to the plan will show every particular; but in the first place it will be offered for sale in ONE BLOCK. The whole of these allotments constitute part and parcel of the "Riley Estate."

LOT 8,

IS A PIECE OF LAND,

Having a frontage of 29 feet 8 inches to a very important thoroughfare, part of George-street South, immediately fronting "the Benevolent Asylum," by 41 feet 9 inches frontage to Hillson-place; on it stands erected a brick-built cottage, kitchen, stable, &c., rented at nine shillings per week.

LOT 9 comprises

SEVEN DOUBLE STORIED BRICK-BUILT HOUSES.

The frontage to Hillson-place being 86 feet. They are let to tenants at four shillings per week each, or £1 8s. per week for the whole.

The importance of the site of this block of land (a part of the Ultimo Estate) cannot be too highly appreciated, as the junction of Pitt and George street fronts it, and it is within gun-shot of the railway terminus, which will for ever hereafter stamp it and its immediate neighbourhood one of the best parts of the City of Sydney.

Lot 10.

3 acres and 8 perches of RICH LAND.

On the banks of Prospect Creek, near Kenyon's celebrated orchard, being part of the Estate of Smithfield; bounded on the south by Victoria-street 264 feet, and on the north by the creek first named. It is fenced, and immediate possession can be given up, as well as of all the other properties herein enumerated.

The Architect's and Surveyor's plans lie for inspection at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, where full and further particulars relative to titles, &c., which are unexceptionable, may be ascertained. And in the meantime the public are requested to inspect the various properties.

☞ The terms may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers. 6821

TO AGRICULTURISTS, GRAZIERS, AND OTHERS.

THE SPLENDID ESTATE OF "TORYBURN," ALLYN RIVER, COMPRISING FOUR THOUSAND ACRES.

MR. A. DODDS has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on THURSDAY, the 28th November, at Twelve o'clock,

The Magnificent Estate of TORYBURN, situated on the Allyn River, adjoining property belonging to Messrs. Park, Dalgleish, and others.

LOT 1

Consists of 2000 acres, adjoining Mr. Dalgleish's, with 1½ miles, or thereabouts, frontage to the Allyn River. A considerable quantity of this is excellent cultivation land, part of which has been under tillage, and yielded abundant crops; the remaining portion is first-rate pasturage.

LOT 2

Comprises 2000 acres, adjoining A. Park's, Esq., with 1½ miles, or thereabouts, frontage to the Allyn River. A great portion of this lot is well adapted for farming purposes; the residue being rich grazing land.

This valuable estate is luxuriantly grassed, abundantly watered, and capable of depasturing 2000 head of cattle, or sheep in proportion. Its fattening qualities are superior to any in the neighbourhood. It is distant from Maitland about twenty miles, and from the head of navigation seven miles. It abounds with limestone, good timber for building or fencing purposes, and the whole of the estate is fine open land.

There are secured, by *pre-emptive right*, 6480 acres, thereby making it an extensive grazing establishment; with an abundance of cultivation land on the estate for the growth of tobacco, wheat, maize, barley, and the vine.

The Government land is well watered.

Quit-rent Redeemed.—Title Unexceptionable.

Terms liberal. 8010

BOY'S PONY.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A most excellent pony, used to children, very handsome, and quiet. 8944

MILK COWS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Two capital Milk Cows, very quiet, in full milk, and with calves at foot. 8945

HORSES, CARTS, GIGS, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty-six horses and mares, suitable for various purposes, and all broken in
Two carts, two gigs, two sheep dogs, one kangaroo dog, &c. 8946

PRODUCE SALE.

MR. J. H. ATKINSON will sell by auction, at his Stores, Circular Wharf,
On WEDNESDAY next, November 20,
At 11 o'clock,
47 Bales wool
1700 Sheepskins

Terms—Cash. 8749

THE SPLENDID ESTATE OF "LENNOXTON,"

Comprising

600 ACRES RICH ARABLE AND PASTURE LAND. Favoured with an extensive river frontage, and unsurpassed for fertility in the great agricultural district of the Paterson.

MR. JEREMIAH LEDSAM has received instructions from Frederick Ebsworth, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the ground,
On MONDAY, the 25th day of November,
At 11 o'clock A.M.,

THE SPLENDID ESTATE OF "LENNOXTON," "Containing by admeasurement Six Hundred Acres of Land (be the same more or less), situate, lying, and being, in the county of Durham, and parish of Houghton, in the territory of New South Wales, commencing on Paterson River, opposite the line which divides the grants of George and James Adair, and bounded on the east by a south line of 14 chains; on the south by a west line of 80 chains; on the west by a north line of 113 chains; on the north by an east line of 28 chains and 70 links to Paterson River"—six miles from the Paterson township, the "Shipping Port," with a good road thereto; and having a magnificent fresh water frontage, bounded by the Paterson River for nearly two miles.

The estate has been sub-divided, and will be submitted in the following lots:—

Lot 1.

Comprising 210 acres, 95½ acres of which is rich cultivation land, including a magnificent GARDEN, VINEYARD, AND ORCHARD, spreading over an area of seven acres, in a high degree of perfection, stocked with the choicest fruit trees in full bearing, vines of the best selection, and ornamented with grand and stately willows, the admiration of the beholder.

On which is erected a neat and comfortable HOMESTEAD, of the following dimensions: Length, 53 feet 6 inches; depth, 32 feet
Front verandah supported by fluted columns, 53 feet 6 inches by 8 feet; the front and ends tastefully enclosed by lattice-work
Back verandah, 27 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 7 inches.

The House contains ten rooms, viz.:—

	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Drawing-room	17	6	by	13	6
Front parlour	13	1	,,	13	6
Sitting room	12	3	,,	9	6
Office-room	9	6	,,	12	7
No. 1—Bed-room	9	5	,,	8	9
No 2—Bed-room	13	3	,,	7	7
No. 3—Bed-room	13	3	,,	7	6
No. 4—Bed-room	9	8	,,	8	6
No. 5—Verandah Bed-room	11	4	,,	8	
No. 6—Verandah Bed-room	11	4	,,	8	
Hall	9		,,	4	
Wine Cellar	11	4	,,	7	2

Detached are the undermentioned BUILDINGS, &c.:—
Store-house (shingle roof), 20 feet 3 inches by 13 feet 7 inches
Kitchen, 17 feet 5 inches by 12 feet
Servants' room, 10 feet by 12 feet

A range of SLAB BUILDINGS (shingle roof), 54 feet by 27 feet, with a longitudinal division placed in the centre. Front range, furnished with Verandah, contains four compartments—
One wine or tobacco press-room
Two grape sorting-rooms
One fowl house
Back range sub-divided into three compartments—
One first-rate five-stalled stable
One loose box for an entire horse
One harness-room

Contiguously is erected:
One wine store, 30 feet by 11 feet 8 inches
Excellent stockyard
Men's huts
One garden house for implements of husbandry

Lot 2.

175 Acres, 32 acres of which is good cultivation; residue pasture land; with a good substantial DWELLING-HOUSE, BARN, &c.

Lot 3.

180 Acres, 27 acres of which is good cultivation; residue pasture land; with DWELLING-HOUSE and other BUILDINGS.

Lot 4.

35½ Acres, 12 acres of which is good cultivation; residue pasturage ground.

TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.
Immediate possession will be given.

Mr. Ledsam respectfully invites the attention of Capitalists, Agriculturists, and others, and the public generally, to the sale now advertised.

The Estate of "Lennoxton" is proverbial for its fertility and beauty.

The Homestead is erected on a beautiful site, and so commodious as to be admirably adapted to and suitable for a family of the first respectability; in front of which is a splendid Garden, Vineyard, and Orchard, bearing in rich profusion fruit of every description—apples, apricots, loquats, lemons, pears, peaches, plums, oranges, grapes of the choicest vines, &c. The fruits of the garden this season, simply considered, will realise about £50.

The land in cultivation is first-rate, peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat, maize, tobacco, cotton, &c.—abundantly supplied with fresh water, and sheltered from the southerly winds by Mount Johnson, and from the west and north-west winds by Mount George. In a word, the estate of "Lennoxton," consisting of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, stands unrivalled amid the varied splendours everywhere beheld in the magnificent district of the Paterson—"The Garden of New South Wales."

Refreshments provided.

The terms of sale will be stated in a future advertisement. 8081

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 14th November, 1850.
Plomer v. Armstrong.

ON SATURDAY, (This Day), the 16th instant, at noon, at the residence of the above named defendant, Castlereagh and Hunter streets, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold the defendant's household furniture; also, 6 saddles, 4 bridles, 4 sets of double harness, 1 chaff-cutting machine, 2 pair of blacksmiths' bellows, 2 anvils, 1 vyce, pony, and other articles, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
8830 Under Sheriff.

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